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# BULLETIN

DECEMBER 1944

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VOLUME 6

NUMBER 2

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## AID TO LIBRARIES IN WAR AREAS

Sometime ago the Conference of College and University Libraries offered its help to the A.L.A. Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas in collecting scientific and scholarly publications for libraries destroyed or unable to receive them during the war. The A.L.A. Committee received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for subscriptions. At the end of 1943, \$160,873.62 had been spent for three hundred twenty-five periodicals. The titles have been selected with the advice of the American Council of Learned Societies, the New York Public Library, and other library organizations. It is to supplement these that libraries, government officials, clubs, and organizations are asked to collect more copies of the wanted journals.

It is hoped that there will be a national campaign later, but at this time the Committee is depending on volunteer groups. The Conference will be glad to have other libraries join with it in its campaign or start their own drives.

However, it is imperative that all libraries inform the A.L.A. Committee of their activities if separate collections are initiated.

The Los Angeles Public Library will store collected material if the individual library is unable to provide space. All packages should be ready for shipment abroad. Correspondence regarding these should be addressed to Miss Dorothy H. Thompson, Serials Division.

Those who would like to contribute periodicals may address any one of the following: Miss Nell Bate, University of Southern California, Miss May M. Brown, College of Osteopathic Physician and Surgeons, Dr. Mary Duncan Carter, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Miss Margaret Cressaty, Haynes Foundation, Miss Alice Gay, Occidental College, Miss Ardis Lodge and Miss Dorothy McManus, University of California at Los Angeles, Miss Edith G. Sperry, Santa Monica Junior College or Miss Frances H. Spining, California Institute of Technology.

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## ON DEFENDING THE FREEDOM TO READ IN LIBRARIES

Every librarian hates censorship. His decision to add a book or periodical to the collection is not arbitrary but is based on the conviction that the book is of value and interest to his patrons. Once he has made his decision in accordance with that policy, he should not be overruled by persons who want to prevent others from reading what they themselves disapprove of. This type of interference in library operation is frequently accompanied by threats so serious as to force the librarian to accede to it. Whenever he does accede he reluctantly restricts the freedom to read. Such action is directly contrary to the principles he believes in; that's why he hates censorship.

The A.L.A.'s Committee on Intellectual Freedom has been empowered by the Executive Board and Council to compile a record of attempts, successful or not, to interfere with the library's provision of any book or periodical. To do this, it must have the help of the libraries. We therefore ask that you report to us any incident in your community where someone or some group or organization attempted to interfere with the provision of a book or magazine. We'd like to know:

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- Person or organization interfering
- Action taken or threatened by interfering agency
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Please send all information to Leon Carnovsky, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill., the chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom. Other members of the Committee are Mrs. J. Periam Danton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of *Publishers' Weekly*, New York City; Mr. Jens Nyholm, librarian of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Ruth Rutzen, chief of the circulation department, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. George H. Tomlinson, trustee of the Evanston Public Library, Evanston, Ill.

## LIBRARY SURVEY

The San Jose Public Library announces the completion of the Library Survey made in co-operation with the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose. The recent A.L.A. publication "Post-War Standards for Public Libraries" was used as the standard against which present conditions were balanced and future plans formulated. Information was presented in three columns: the first column listing the A.L.A. standard; the second, present conditions in the library, and the third, suggestions for future planning. Each chapter is summarized and a general summary of the survey is included. Mimeographed copies (94 pages) are available from the Librarian, Mrs. Geraldine L. Nurney.

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VOLUME 6

DECEMBER 1944

NUMBER 2

Coit Coolidge, President

Jean Casad Bishop, Executive Secretary

Marion Horton, Editor

Grace R. Taylor, Advertising Manager

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## GETTING READY

Dear Fellow Librarians:

At the Los Angeles Meeting of CLA it was suggested that we adopt as our slogan "Getting Ready"—and we did. Now, in the background of my mind as I write this, I can almost hear some iconoclast saying in a loud and scornful voice at this juncture, "For what?" Well, that is a reasonable question and deserves an answer.

*Getting Ready*—For what?

We are getting ready to help meet post-war vocational, business, and social readjustments is one reply to the "for what" shouters but not a big enough one. Taking another look into the question and trying to get down to brass tacks on it, we can all see that we must get ready to meet the greatest collection of problems that have faced librarians in the past fifty years. The war has built a door between the past and the future. When it is over, all our past experience will automatically be dated—consigned by the young to a remote limbo labelled "pre-war." We will be, at that point, standing on the threshold of a new and exciting period bristling with possibilities for technical development. As a professional association we should make every effort to take full advantage of what little time is still left us to plan. We must visualize what is coming—to try to see as clearly as we can into the future so that we may make realistic plans

We are getting ready to meet an ex-

panding situation. According to the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, we can look forward to eight and a half or nine million Californians by 1950—forty-three percent more than in 1940. These people will need homes, jobs and library service. The industries employing them will support more special libraries. The educa-

tional systems of the State will develop to meet this situation. Public libraries will increase their facilities. It adds up to more people, more libraries, and more work.

We are getting ready to meet the challenge to libraries presented by other ways of recording thought than the long familiar process of printing them in books. Educational methods developed

in the war will have repercussions in libraries. Films, talking books, new methods, and new materials will come before us, each with its own brand of problem, each presenting both a challenge and an opportunity.

We are getting ready to develop better research libraries to meet the needs of an enlarged higher education. We must fill the gaps in collections made by the war. We must be prepared to collect in many new fields as the post war world unfolds before us.

We are getting ready to receive again into our midst more than six hundred thousand of our best young men who will have seen fighting in all parts of the world. These men will have new ideas and new standards of service. We must offer them the best that we have in planning now so that libraries of the future will go forward.

COIT COOLIDGE, President.

\* How many Californians. California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, July 1944. Pamphlet No. 1.



# MINORITIES IN CALIFORNIA

CAREY McWILLIAMS

UNIQUE in all things, California is unique in the character of its minorities. Not only has the percentage of foreign born always constituted a high proportion of its population,—the Alien Registration Act of 1940 showed some 500,000 aliens in the state, making California second only to New York in the number of resident aliens,—but its foreign-born immigrants have come, as Dr. Robert E. Park once observed, from diverse and distant places. Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Hindus, Kanakans, and Samoans, as well as Yugoslavs, Italians, Portuguese, and Armenians have played an enormously important role in the development of the state. The history of the state could, in fact, be written in terms of the history of its minority population.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of our unique population is that in California important sections of the native-born population might well be characterized as minorities. Native whites born in California have, of course, always constituted a minority of our population. They have even developed some of the characteristics of a minority population, forming themselves into an organization of the native born to protect themselves against the incoming tides of Iowans and Missourians. From time to time, over the years, this organization of the native born has shown an aggressive tendency to exclude other groups from the state and to proclaim the strangely anomalous doctrine that California is the "white man's paradise." If one may fairly judge from the public acts and statements of this organization, some of its members would actually seem to suffer from a suppressed nationality psychosis. Even those residents of California born in other states, while making up a majority of persons in California, have felt a sense of acute loneliness in this vast empire and have grouped themselves into organi-

zations proudly displaying the emblems of Iowa and Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, Illinois and Maine.

We have even witnessed the interesting spectacle of yeomen American farmers, 98% of whom were of almost pure Anglo-Saxon lineage, unquestionably white, painfully Protestant, being treated in this state as though they were a racial, and alien, minority. Okies and Arkies, in the years from 1935 to 1938, were subjected to all the discriminations that, in years past, had been visited upon racial minorities. Precisely the same social stereotypes developed: Okies were lazy and dirty; they had inordinately large families (and something had to be done about this immediately); they did not assimilate; their living standards were low; and, so rumor had it, they showed something less than pure devotion to the tenets of personal morality indigenous to California,—a state which then and now has one of the highest divorce rates in the nation. In the foyer of a motion picture theater in the San Joaquin Valley, during these rather agitated years in California, I once saw a sign reading: "Okies and Negroes upstairs." In attempting to locate in California, Okies and Arkies followed precisely the same pattern as the Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans: they settled in small colonies on the outskirts of established communities. These settlements were, of course, promptly labeled "Little Oklahoma" and "Little Arkansas" just as, in prior years, Chinatowns, Little Tokyos, and Sonoratowns had existed in the same areas. To the future historian of California letters I would even now suggest a comparison between the stereotype of the resident Japanese, as embalmed in such novels as Wallace Irwin's *Seed of the Sun* and Peter B. Kyne's *The Pride of Palomar*, with the stereotype of the Okie to be found in Ruth Comfort Mitchell's *Of Human*

\* Presented at the annual meeting of the California Library Association, October 20, 1944.



**Kindness.** Not only did we attempt to exclude Okies from the state, just as we had excluded the Chinese, but it took a decision of the United States Supreme Court, *Edwards vs. California*, to establish their right to enter the state.

Viewing this curious and rather amusing pattern in retrospect, one is prompted to admire the fine insight of Dr. Park when he observed, shortly before his death, that "migration has had a marked effect upon the social structure of California society. For one thing, it has dotted the Pacific Coast with Chinatowns and Little Tokyos, not to mention the large Mexican colony in Los Angeles and the transient fruit camps all up and down the valley. Here a large part of California's population, which comes from such diverse and distant places, lives in more or less closed communities, in intimate economic dependence, but in more or less complete cultural independence of the world about them." In our elegant residential communities, such as Pasadena and Santa Barbara, Dr. Park noted that the rich and retired live in a seclusion so complete and silent that in some of the residential hotels it is said that one scarcely hears anything but the ticking of the clock and the hardening of one's arteries. The metropolitan areas of California, remarked Dr. Park, represent "a congeries of culturally insulated communities." A better characterization of these communities, I believe, has never been formulated. Noting the highly miscellaneous and varied population of Los Angeles, but failing to understand its true explanation, led Bertrand Russell to make that most unkind wisecrack to the effect that Los Angeles represented the ultimate segregation of the unfit.

The record of our treatment of minorities, particularly racial minorities, has not been conspicuously characterized by fairness or understanding. The people of the state, I am inclined to believe, are among the most tolerant and liberal people in America, precisely because of their varied backgrounds and experience; but, lacking integration, being new to the environment, coming from such di-

verse and distant places, they have shown a rather high susceptibility to organized racial intolerance. This susceptibility, has been increased by the fact that the people have seldom been apprized of the true facts. It is also apparent, I believe, that the people of the state have not been particularly sophisticated when it comes to detecting the fine hand of special-interest propaganda in the discussion of minorities. One illustration will, perhaps, suffice.

Contrary to popular belief, the first Chinese immigrants in California were received in a warm and friendly fashion. In a society predominantly masculine in character, these strange immigrants from across the Pacific performed invaluable functions. They could cook, keep house, sew, mend, and wash. Not only was there no initial antipathy toward them, but they were enthusiastically praised in public meetings called for this precise purpose in San Francisco.

In the early mining camps, which were scarcely the most orderly societies imaginable, Mexican immigrants from Sonora had born the brunt of early antagonism. We had just won a war with Mexico; and the Sonorans, who were among the first miners to appear on the scene after the discovery of gold, were viewed as national enemies to be driven from the state by force, fraud, and violence. Incidentally, these Sonorans were the most expert miners in California at the time. We are indebted to them for the introduction of the *batea*, or wooden bowl, used in washing out gold; and for the *arrastra*, an improvised piece of equipment operated by a water-wheel and used in placer mining operations. The business of appropriating the valuable holdings of these Sonorans, and of taking over their cultural contributions to the mining industry, proved a most pleasant and highly profitable undertaking. The fact that the national government showed no inclination whatever to protect the rights of these Mexican miners under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, converted an organized conspiracy into a state-wide popular sport. But once the Sonorans had been

driven from the mines, some equally profitable enterprise had to be invented. The so-called Chinese Menace was this invention. Through their domination of the legislature, the ingenious miners then proceeded to enact the Foreign Miner's License Tax which, when applied to the Chinese, yielded lucrative returns. From 1850 to 1870, the funds which the Chinese paid under this act amounted to one-half of the state's total revenues from all sources. Now, an arrangement whereby a small minority of the population could be forced to assume one-half of the burden of state government, would induce almost anyone to believe that the Chinese are an inferior race, incapable of assimilation, and given to darkly immoral propensities. No one noted, for example, that the duties paid on the merchandise imported by these hard-working Chinese immigrants totaled more than \$14,000,000.00 in a few brief years.

Even to this day, the cultural contributions of the Chinese have been largely lost or forgotten since our historians, devoting whole books to the subject of anti-Chinese agitation, have not bothered to notice the cultural contributions of Chinese immigrants. Going back over the record today, it is impossible to ignore the fact, for example, that the Chinese laid the foundations for our present highly profitable fishing industry. The tendency to believe all the folklore invented about the Chinese by Irish politicians in San Francisco was, however, so great that the Chinese were actually castigated as beasts of the field because of their fondness for shell-fish. Today those of us who grow lyrical over the abalone forget, if we have ever known, that it was the Chinese who first taught the Californians its superb merits. It was the Chinese who first manufactured sugar in California; who introduced the casaba and musk melon; who laid the foundation for the produce industry.

One incident, I believe, perfectly illustrates the role of the minorities in California. In 1890 a man hit upon the idea of trying to raise celery in the marshlands of Southern California. He discovered, however, that no one knew how to plant, cultivate, or harvest

celery. Fortunately, some one suggested that the Chinese vegetable peddlers in Los Angeles might possess the requisite know-how. He promptly employed them for this purpose and with immediate success. The value of the marshlands promptly jumped from almost nothing per acre to \$400 and \$500 an acre and, in a few years, the annual value of the new crop was being reckoned in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the Chinese first went to work in the celery bogs, however, their presence was so keenly resented that, after their camp had been burned to the ground, armed guards had to be posted at the four corners of the field, while the Chinese generously and obligingly proceeded to initiate their assailants into the mysteries of celery culture. The illustration might, of course, be endlessly repeated.

California has always exercised a wholly exceptional influence on national legislation and federal policy insofar as racial minorities are concerned. The iniquitous practice of restricting residential areas against use or occupancy by members of certain racial groups had its origin in California in 1890. In a case arising in the federal courts in California and involving a Chinese, the phrase "free white person," which had been in our naturalization laws since 1790, was first construed in 1875 to mean a person of the Caucasian race,—a construction which has since been sharply criticized by legal scholars as being wholly gratuitous and contrary to the original meaning of the phrase. This decision profoundly influenced the course of our national policy toward minorities and, through its ramifications, had a decidedly baneful influence on our foreign policy. It was at California's insistence that, in 1882, we excluded the Chinese, despite the fact that the Burlingame Treaty with China, which we had eagerly sought and which was hailed as a great victory in America, expressly provided for Chinese immigration and its protection in this country. The Chinese Exclusion Act not only represented the initial reversal of our historic and traditional policy toward immigration, but it led directly to

the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924.

This latter act is predicated upon the assumption that, not only are certain groups of allegedly inferior immigrants altogether inadmissible as immigrants, but that immigrants from the North of Europe was vastly preferable to those from the South of Europe. The folly of this theory should have been apparent years ago, but, today, with Marshal Tito's name emblazoned in the press as one of the truly inspired leaders of the United Nations, it should be a demonstrated fact. The immigration act of 1924 was, in large measure, the work of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Having discovered from a glance at *Who's Who* that most of the names were Anglo-Saxon in character, Senator Lodge, himself of Anglo-Saxon background, concluded that Anglo-Saxons had a mission in the world and that all of our American institutions could be traced back to their primitive origin in the forests of North Europe.

It was California that invented a number of ingenious means of discriminating against racial minorities without violating the Fourteenth Amendment or the various treaties involved. Once California's Alien Land Act had been upheld by the Supreme Court, it was promptly copied, verbatim, in a dozen other states. As a result of pressures originating in California, we have witnessed of recent years a unique departure from American tradition in the evacuation of an entire minority from the west coast. Involved in this process were citizens as well as aliens; in fact, all persons in whom there was any admixture of Japanese blood however slight. Only today are we beginning to realize the dangerous character of this precedent. The reservation policy in our treatment of Indians likewise had its origin in the State of California. In other areas, the people first went through the formality of executing treaties with the Indian tribes before proceeding to rob them of their holdings; but, in California, we got the federal government to negotiate treaties with Indians, thereby inducing the Indians to move from their lands, and then pro-

ceeded to bring such pressure to bear in Congress that the treaties were never ratified. Nor have they ever been ratified. Even prior to our appearance in California, the Indians had been dying in the Missions, but we rapidly accelerated the process. Within two decades after 1850, the California Indians were nearly extinct.

While our record of the treatment of minorities has not been one that we can review with pleasure, the prospect for the future promises a general reversal of attitude and policy. In fact, I believe that, in the future, California will lead the nation in the direction of a more liberal and tolerant attitude toward minorities just as, in times past, California was always in the vanguard of aggression against these same minorities. A number of recent happenings serve to illustrate this new trend.

Californians, in general, supported the recent measure to lift the ban on Chinese immigration and to make resident Chinese eligible to American Citizenship. A gradual reversal of attitude is taking place in California today on the subject of the return of the Japanese-American evacuees. It represents progress, in this connection, to be able to report that a California community has recently discovered that the presence of one nineteen year old honor-student, a Christian by preference, a citizen of the United States by birth, charming in manner and appearance, of good deportment and a spotless record, can be safely enrolled in a junior college without, as some of her detractors darkly intimated, threatening the security of our armed forces, the economic institutions of the region, the stability of our society, and what has been quaintly termed, our racial integrity. Having survived this trying ordeal, we can now face the future with a measure of equanimity. Confronted with the magnificent record of the Japanese-Americans in the armed services both in Europe and the Far East, even the most unthinking bigots have begun to wonder if, after all, race is necessarily a valid index to good citizenship. In a recent decision of our State Supreme Court, one of the Justices has,

rather tentatively, indicated that he entertains some doubts as to the validity of restrictive racial covenants in view of the changed circumstances of congested living in urban areas. Quite recently the District Court of Appeals, in a unanimous decision written by Mr. Justice White, reversed the conviction of the Mexican boys involved in the so-called Sleepy Lagoon Case. I am moved to comment briefly on this decision, not only because of its very considerable importance in the history of minorities in California, but because of the fact that those of you who know only about the decision from what you have read in the local press have doubtless concluded that it had something to do with the law of real property or, perhaps, of trust indentures. Actually,—I can assure you,—it had to do with 17 human beings, most of them minors, convicted by a Los Angeles jury of various degrees of guilt ranging from first degree murder to assault. In reversing their conviction, Mr. Justice White and his colleagues pointed out that, in the 6,000 pages of the transcript, they could find no evidence,—not an insufficiency of evidence be it noted,—but no evidence connecting these defendants with the crime charged. That such a miscarriage of justice could have occurred should warn us that widespread prejudice against this particular minority still exists in the community. Ironically, our early historians invariably referred to this minority, not as Mexicans, but as Californians.

Despite the presence of nearly 400,000 ex-Iowans in Southern California, California is not Iowa. It is not the South or the East or the Middle West or even the West. It is California—a land unique in physical make-up; in the character of its resources; and, as everyone knows, in its climate. It has taken a varied and unique population to develop such a state. The conflict of cultures that has taken place has been, despite the unfortunate circumstances prevailing, exceptionally stimulating and creative in ways that we cannot, even now, properly appreciate. Water, which is the very life-blood of Los Angeles has been provided for us

in large measure by the lucky circumstance that, as an existing pueblo, Los Angeles possessed, under Spanish law, rights which it would most certainly not have possessed as a frontier American community. We can never know, much less adequately acknowledge, the debt we owe to the various minority cultures which, in the face of an intolerant dominant group, have so enriched the life of all of us.

In the future, California is destined to be, as it already has become, our racial frontier. In the post-war period, the Pacific Coast will be the one region in the nation in which will be found important groupings of every racial element: Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Negroes, and others. Our communities are relatively new and fluid. They are still growing at a rapid rate. Social forms have not yet crystallized into a fixed pattern. We could, if we wished, establish a new pattern of race relationships here on the Pacific Coast—a pattern that would have national and even international importance. No other area in the nation, no other region, has quite this same opportunity. Here on the Pacific Coast we, as a nation, have one more chance, perhaps a last chance, to establish the principle of racial equality.

Not only is it possible that such a new pattern might develop here, but we have every incentive for bringing it about. California is an integral part of the Pacific Basin. It is part of the new world that is emerging from this war in the Pacific. The fact that such a world is, at long last, beginning to emerge, is the most exciting and, by all odds, the most significant aspect of this war. The isolation of the peoples around the rim of the Pacific, both in time and in space, has been forever broken. Around this same rim of the Pacific are nearly half the peoples of the world and nearly two-thirds of the world's resources. How we in California act in relation to the cultural process that is bringing this new world into existence has extraordinary importance. We have, so to speak, a ring-side seat in the great theatre of the future.

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# BOMBS AND BOOKS

EVELYN STEEL LITTLE

WHEN a listener suggested "Between Bombs and Books" as the title for this brief report to librarians at home concerning a colleague's year in wartime London, I was vividly reminded of the literal connection between these apparent opposites. The robot bombs had not been over London for a day before the G.I.'s christened them "Doodlebugs" and this picturesque and slightly scornful epithet rapidly superseded the more literal British term "buzz bombs". Before the third day people were telephoning the American Library to ask "What is a doodlebug in the States?" and the reference assistant, reaching automatically for the unabridged dictionary, which as usual rose to the occasion, was able to reply promptly. (Unpaid adv. for Mr. Webster). Another Americanism had become part of current English usage and though the B.B.C. still maintained its wonted poise, referring always to "flying bombs over southern England" the daily press cheerfully adopted "doodlebug" and in the spoken vernacular the shortened form "doodles" became quite common, and even in Southern fashion "these damn doodles".

But interpreting American speech was only a minor aspect of our task though a fairly continuous one. More important was the furnishing of factual and background data for all those who carried on the work of interpreting the United States, its purposes, its program, its methods and its way of life, through the radio, the press, the platform and the printed book. Quite literally the American Library in London passes the ammunition not only to the British Division of the Office of War Information, of which we are a part, but to the information services focussed on Europe but operating increasingly from London and to the British community both official and as private citizen in whatever capacity its individual

members desire information about this country.

The queries are many and varied and the enquirers come from all walks of life. A member of Parliament wants the latest statistics on Lend Lease; a Cabinet Minister would like a summary of our legal provisions for infant welfare; a trade journal wants the latest studies on industrial fatigue; a European government in exile wants material on school lunches (to use in plans for mass feeding of displaced populations); a national society of caterers wants menus for industrial canteens; a teacher needs curriculum material on American life; a famous dress-designer wants to know the exact measurements for our sizes 14 and 16.

And so it goes. The mail is waiting to be answered, the telephone is ringing impatiently. Will you please verify this quotation for the Ambassador? The Advocate General's office would like you to locate American Court Reports in some London library not evacuated. Here comes a worried sergeant who cannot find in the Gettysburg Address the phrase which the Colonel swears is there. (We save the day by finding it in the Second Inaugural). A G.I. wants to know the machinery for getting married and sending his wife home. A shy English girl would like to see pictures of Peoria, Illinois. A reporter needs a canned biography of General Patton. An illustrator must have a picture of a farm kitchen. And so on and on. By mail, in person, and over the telephone the questions poured in from nine till seven, six days a week. There were Saturdays when everybody but us seemed to be going away for the week end and wanted "a good book about America to read".

Physically the library is a war baby and though not under-nourished it can not be said that it is impressive in size,

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Librarian, Mills College; formerly Assistant Director, American Library in London



# MICROPHOTOGRAPHY IN CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES

NEAL HARLOW

State Library, Sacramento

**M**ICROPHOTOGRAPHY recommends itself to the library because (in the terminology of this program) of its characteristic "fluid" nature. As a ready means of reproducing visual library material it has no peers today; and when the facilities for making and using micro-copies are generally distributed throughout the libraries of the state, we shall probably be as near the millennium in so far as the exchange of library resources is concerned as we shall ever come. But that library "kingdom of heaven" (and it may not be as far away as we think) will be strictly on an earthy basis, for we must bear in mind that microphotography will not do all things for all libraries.

It must be admitted, after a brief survey, that California librarians are only sitting on the front steps of heaven today, wondering if we really want to go in. Only two libraries report microfilm cameras in operation (University of California Library and Huntington); but several others state that microfilm services are available from outside sources (University of California at Los Angeles, Claremont Colleges, Bancroft Library, San Diego State). What is actually more significant is the number of consumers of microfilm—libraries which have installed reading machines: at least ten institutions are in this class, three more have readers ordered and others have them on the want list; and these libraries are all acquiring film copies for their collections: the University of California, U. C. L. A., Huntington and the Bancroft Library are leading in the quantity of such accessions, and the State Library, University of Southern California, Los Angeles Public, Stanford University and the San Jose and San Diego State colleges are also making pur-

chases. The University of California Library and Huntington are both large producers, now doing a great deal of war work and anticipating full programs after the war. At the University of California Library some 75,000 feet of film have been exposed during the past year, and its photographic department is recognized as the official microphotographic source on the Berkeley campus. The State Library proposes to set up a laboratory (chiefly to copy newspapers), and U. C. L. A. is considering its own project. A number of California librarians have expressed their interest in securing special types of material on film as soon as they are able: wanted are musical scores, newspapers, rare English books, local institutional and community records and foreign archives.

A promising beginning has, then, been made in California.

There are a good many sources outside the state from which libraries as consumers of microfilm may secure copies. Most of the important libraries in the country will make copies from their own collections and those of nearby institutions: among them the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the University of Chicago, Columbia, Brown and Michigan. There are also growing numbers of private companies which supply microfilm copies upon order from library collections: in Boston, Washington, D. C., Minneapolis and Ann Arbor, for example. And there are organizations which maintain a regular stock of film copies from which positives may be obtained, often selling them from printed catalogs and specializing in subject fields: Southwestern Microfilms, Inc., at Dallas (dealing in Americana and Latin-Americana), Brown University (Latin-Americana), University Microfilms, Ann Ar-

\* A paper presented at the annual meeting of the California Library Association, Los Angeles, Oct. 20, 1944; Lawrence Clark Powell, Chairman.

bor, Michigan (theses, English books before 1600 and manuscripts), and Readex Microprint Corporation, New York (British Sessional Papers, English literature, etc.). Other commercial companies sell their services on contract, copying any given set of records and delivering the completed film to the customer: the widely distributed Recordak Corporation; the Microstat Company of California (in Los Angeles) and the Graphic Microfilm Service, New York, whose west coast representative is the State Tax Service, Inc. (San Francisco and Los Angeles). I mention here only a few film sources in each class to suggest what lies on the far side of the pearly gate.

It has been said that microphotography looms over the horizon of nearly every library activity. Some of its aspects have already turned to reality. At the top of the list of accomplishments I place its work of *preservation* and *condensation*, not because these will ever be most important to most libraries but because I happen to come from a library which has 19,000 bound volumes of newspapers shelved in a concrete storage vault 70 by 100 feet. Not only are they crowding each other to the ceiling of a ten-foot stack, but many of them are rapidly deteriorating because of inward chemical processes. To meet the housing shortage we can stop the subscriptions, get a new vault or photograph the files. And if they are put on film, in order to save space we must still throw the original papers away. We don't approve that phase of the program, because we prefer an original to a copy if we can get it; but if lack of space doesn't force the crisis, the perishable paper stock will. It is a real, live issue in more than one collection today.

More attractive to most of us is the use of microfilm in *acquiring material* for the library, either by direct purchase or on inter-library loan. Do you collectors of Western Americana know you can get a film copy of James Ohio Pattie's "Personal Narrative" (1st edition, 1831), which has sold for amounts up to \$600 in the original, for \$2.83; and Zenas

Leonard's rare "Narrative" (1839), selling up to \$700, for \$.94? You may buy a complete 43-year file of the extinct San Francisco "Alta California" for a cent a page; musical scores of Bach; or the choicest English manuscripts... Securing such treasures in quantity may be expensive now, but it has been impossible heretofore. The time may be drawing near when excerpts from periodicals and books which you request from the State Library or from one of the universities will come to you in a small tin can, all of which you may keep; and meanwhile the same material will never be reported "Out—Due December 1st" if anybody else inquires. Both need and greed are going to bring about the extended use of microphotography in libraries.

Some large libraries and a few of medium size will also become producers and photograph their own books and archives and those of their communities, either doing the copying themselves or paying a service company to deliver the completed product. Most of us, however, will remain consumers.

What microphotography can do for the card catalog is still dubious. Small size cards can be made, as at the Academy of Motion Pictures in Hollywood, and the bulk of the card catalog be thus reduced by three-fourths. Fremont Rider goes the world one better, agitating the adoption of his "micro-card" upon which appears not only the usual cataloging data but the complete contents of the book or other material as well. And the promise which microphotography holds for depository union catalogs is to provide a new copy of the complete Library of Congress union catalog on film at regular intervals as a substitute for acquiring and filing individual cards. Perhaps our kingdom of heaven is really at hand.

Micro-copy has taken another step forward in the development of microprint. By this method copies are made on microfilm, reproduced a hundred pages on a single book-sized sheet and enlarged for the eye by a microscopic projection reader. It is in its final form a printed pro-

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING 1944 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

MARY DUNCAN CARTER

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the California Library Association is its first wartime conference. The California County Librarians; the Special Libraries Association, Southern California and San Francisco Bay Region chapters; the California School Library Association, Southern Section; the Music Library Association, California Chapter; and the A. L. A. Regional Group of Catalogers are meeting with the California Library Association this year.

It is customary for the President to review the activities of the year. This war year is marked by the establishment of two committees: the War Activities Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Mabel Gillis, whose function is to secure reading for service men and women; and the Veteran's Service Com-

mittee under the chairmanship of Miss Rosemary Livsey, to help the librarians prepare for the returning veterans. Both committees have accomplished their primary aims and have also done much to further library community relations and to make library activities known.

The Executive Board permitted your president to have the office of the Executive Secretary moved to Los Angeles where it is housed in the Doheny Library on the U. S. C. campus. Appreciation of this change, to meet a wartime emergency, should be publicly expressed.

The strong professional attitude of the membership is evidenced in the prompt payment of dues, and the willingness of many librarians—short staffed as they are—to serve on committees. District meetings were well attended and offered interesting and helpful programs.

### MINUTES

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the California Library Association was held at Burdette Hall of the Philharmonic Auditorium Building in Los Angeles on October 19-21, 1944. The theme of the meeting was: "Pertinent phases of library development after the war, with emphasis on inter-American relations". There were four general sessions; one afternoon of Section meetings and special meetings of cooperating organizations which included the Music Library Association, California Chapter; Special Libraries Association, Southern District Chapter and San Francisco Bay Region Chapter; Regional Group of Catalogers; California School Library Association, Southern Section; and the California County Librarians.

OCTOBER 19, 1944

The first general session was held at 8:00 p. m., Thursday, October 19, with Dr. Mary Duncan Carter presiding. After a brief message of welcome and report,<sup>1</sup> Dr. Carter introduced Mabel R.

Gillis who brought greetings from the State Library. Althea Warren followed with a message from A. L. A., urging the importance of state and regional cooperation for the development of the library profession.

Eva Louise Robertson, Executive Secretary, announced the cooperation of the Broadway, Bullock's, Desmond's, and J. W. Robinson downtown department stores in providing special displays, publicizing libraries and the annual meeting of C. L. A. The members were urged, also, to visit the Ninth Service Command bookmobile which had just arrived from San Francisco, and was on exhibition in Pershing Square. Attention was called to the following exhibits on display at the lecture room of the Los Angeles Public Library: Americana Corporation; Brentano's Inc. of California; F. E. Compton & Co.; Dawson's Book Store; Doubleday, Doran & Co.; Encyclopedia Britannica; Samuel French; Gaylord Bros. Inc.; Library Service; Los Angeles

<sup>1</sup>See page 55.

News Co.; National Publications Co.; New Method Bindery, Inc.; J. A. Owens; Quarrie Corporation; Recordak Co.; Remington Rand; George W. Sanborn; Stanford University Press; A. C. Vroman, Inc.; Charles Webb & Co.; Albert Whitman & Co.

Dr. Carter then introduced Mr. Reynold Blight who presided for the remainder of the program. Mr. Blight introduced Mr. Carey McWilliams who spoke on the subject "Minorities in California—Present and Future".<sup>2</sup> Ruth D. Tuck of the University of Redlands pointed out the problems which Mexican people face in adjusting their cultural heritage to American environment in her talk on "The Cultural Background of the Mexican Americans". The third speaker, Erico Verissimo, gave an entertaining and enlightening explanation of "Brazil: Its Books and People", pointing out that Brazilians are very different from Americans in many characteristics, but there are many traits in common, not the least of which is a sense of humor. He described the publishing business of Brazil where 500 copies of one title is generally the limit for a best-seller.

At the close of this session, an informal reception was held in the adjoining rooms, sponsored by the Hospitality Committee.

#### OCTOBER 20, 1944

The meeting opened at 9:15 a. m. with an absorbing address by Dr. Evelyn Steel Little, recently Assistant Director of the Office of War Information in London. She gave a vivid picture of her experiences in carrying out familiar library duties in spite of robot bombs and other wartime conditions in London. Side-lights on what English people want to know about America were revealed through the type of reference questions asked in the London Library.<sup>3</sup>

The second part of the session was opened by Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell who organized a stimulating discussion of "Regional Resources—Fixed or Flu-

id?" In the ten minutes allotted to each one, eleven speakers presented surveys of present resources and suggestions for future development. Willis Kerr, speaking of regional resources in southern California, urged the expansion of special collections. Among the eight million books in the libraries of the eight southern counties, there are 121 collections in 60 definite subject fields, from Aircraft through Latin America to Zoology. There are in southern California 9 special libraries or collections in law, 3 in music, one in Masonic literature, 7 in art, 3 in printing, 2 on Pacific coast shipping history and at least 5 rare book collections. Some subjects are not well-represented and there is considerable overlapping. Southern California has little or nothing in Russian history or literature, very little Chinese or Japanese literature, no significant collections on South America, not too much in French history, oriental art, anthropology, psychology, forestry, or many phases of engineering. Progress has been made in making our resources available through union lists, but an adequate and usable description and evaluation of these resources in a survey volume would be helpful. Dr. Van Patten's paper on the resources of northern California libraries was read by Mrs. Lisl Loeb, assistant reference librarian, Stanford University.<sup>4</sup> Marion Horton, editor of the CLA Bulletin, suggested what the Bulletin might do in expanding our resources. If adequate funds are available, it can keep the members of the Association informed in regard to (1) the content of libraries: special collections, and unusual acquisitions; (2) materials for exchange or gift; (3) creative ideas in the fields of administration, use of books, extension and public relations.

Robert Vosper suggested that the disposal of duplicate volumes should be considered a matter of regional responsibility. Duplicates should be offered first to neighboring libraries before they are put on the general market. This process might be facilitated through a re-

<sup>2</sup>See page 47.

<sup>3</sup>See page 52.

<sup>4</sup>A summary of this paper will appear in a later issue of the Bulletin.

gional depot where duplicates could be shelved for examination by interested librarians. Concentration of disposal would help to prevent the loss of unique imprints.

Neal Harlow of the State Library told of the progress of microphotography in California libraries.<sup>5</sup>

The history of the Union Catalog at the State Library was briefly outlined by Mabel R. Gillis. In 35 years this indispensable adjunct to the state-wide inter-library loan system has grown to two and a half million cards. She pointed out the problems of providing adequate staff, equipment and space involved in maintaining this very important tool, and suggested that a grant of funds from some organization might be a solution to part of the problem. John Paul Stone, librarian of the San Diego State Teachers College, discussed other aspects of union library catalogs, emphasizing the value of co-operation in serving scholars and serious readers.

Two papers on documents were presented. Thelma Jackman, head of the Sociology department in the Los Angeles Public Library, explained how a strong document collection can serve the smaller libraries of the region. Jerome Wilcox urged the development of a co-operative research collection of public documents to be available through inter-library loans and by photographic duplication. Through agreement between university faculties, the field could be divided and overlapping avoided. Development of special collections will emphasize the importance of inter-library loans, as Mr. Henderson pointed out in his paper. The proposed surveys of local holdings can be expected to increase inter-library loan activity.

Johanna Allerdig described the Pacific Aeronautical Library as an example of joint service in technology.<sup>6</sup>

Fixed or frozen book collections can be made fluid through inter-library loans.

John D. Henderson, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles County Public Library made a survey of procedures in the larger California libraries. In 1943-44, 44 libraries reported 11,417 books loaned and 3,629 books borrowed. The larger libraries are lending more than they borrow. Some improvements in the operation of the present inter-library service were suggested. An Inter-Library Loan Code for California libraries would be useful.

Dr. Powell summarized the papers of the session, and urged that the Association, through sections, committees and individual action, carry out the challenging possibilities presented.

The afternoon was given to section meetings, and sessions of cooperating groups. The College and University Section<sup>7</sup> discussed the topic "The Role of the Library in Higher Education After the War".

"Juvenile Delinquency: The Library's Part in Solving the Problem" was the subject of a panel discussion for the Junior Members Section.<sup>8</sup>

Municipal Libraries Section,<sup>9</sup> offered the following program: "Bringing Business Methods to a Municipal Library" by Vera Morgan; "What the Public Library Executives Association of Los Angeles has Accomplished in the Last Ten Years" by Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt; "Books in Action" by Capt. Jack Gray, U. S. Marine Air Corps.

The Los Angeles Regional Group of Catalogers,<sup>10</sup> meeting jointly with the Regional Group of Catalogers for Northern California, held a panel discussion on the subject "Today and Tomorrow in Cataloging" with Olive Swain as moderator.

The Action and Advisory Committee for Library Service for Economic Development, working with the Special Libraries Association held an open meeting for the presentation of objectives and discussion, with Helen E. Vogleson pre-

<sup>5</sup>See page 53.

<sup>6</sup>This paper will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

<sup>7</sup>See page 59.

<sup>8</sup>See page 60.

<sup>9</sup>See page 61.

<sup>10</sup>See page 63.

<sup>11</sup>See page 65.

siding as local representative of the National Committee.<sup>11</sup>

The Special Libraries Association held its meeting immediately following this session.<sup>12</sup>

The Music Library Association, California Chapter, held its meeting in the Los Angeles Public Library.<sup>13</sup>

The third general session was called to order at 8:00 p. m. The speaker, Francisco Dueñas, presented the subject: "The Good Neighbor Policy—Real or Imaginary?"<sup>14</sup>

At 8:30 p. m. the business session was opened by President Carter. Chairmen of Committees were called to the platform. Dr. Carter reported the well-attended and worthwhile meetings held by the Districts during the year, and commended the District officers who were responsible for the plans.

Old business was called for. David O. Kelley, Chairman of the College and University Section presented a proposal to approve officially this Section of C.L.A. This proposal was presented at the last annual meeting, but by constitutional law, it must be approved by the vote of the membership present. The motion for the approval of the College and University Section was moved, seconded, and unanimously accepted.

The C.L.A. Bulletin Editor, Marion Horton, was presented. Miss Horton urged that each individual member feel it his responsibility to send in items and articles of professional interest to the Bulletin, and stated that this publication should be of interest and importance to the Association as a whole. The Publications Committee is interested in having all types of libraries and all regions of the state represented in the Bulletin.

Elizabeth Hickenlooper, Chairman of the Bulletin Advertising Committee, reported that \$680.20 had been received from Bulletin advertisements since the beginning of the year. This is practically half of the expense to date.

The report of the Treasurer, Edith W. Taylor, was presented<sup>15</sup> and upon motion, was voted to be accepted. Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt reported the work of the Library Standards Committee.<sup>16</sup> Coit Coolidge, Chairman of the Membership Committee, presented the membership gavel award for the highest percentage increase in membership to Redwood District.<sup>17</sup> The Constitutional Revision Committee report was presented for approval. Mr. Charles F. Woods questioned some of the wording of the proposed amendments, and after discussion, it was voted to return the report to the Committee, to be brought up again at the next general session. The following reports were made: Public Relations, Regional Cooperation, State Documents, War Activities, Education for Librarianship. Rosemary Livsey, Chairman of the Veterans' Service Committee (a special committee recently appointed), reported that representatives in each District were carrying out local plans for aiding in the services to veterans. No special report was offered, since this special committee planned the morning session on Saturday, October 21. However, it was urged that the committee be continued. C.L.A. Section reports were given.<sup>18</sup>

Dr. Carter expressed her appreciation of the work of these committees. The meeting was adjourned.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

The Section for Library Work with Boys and Girls met jointly with the School Library Association, Southern District, at 8:00 a. m. at a breakfast session, held at the Los Angeles Public Library.<sup>19</sup>

At 9:00 a. m. the Fourth General Session opened with the Special Committee on Veterans' Service in charge, under the chairmanship of Rosemary Livsey. John

<sup>12</sup> See page 64.

<sup>13</sup> See page 64.

<sup>14</sup> This paper will appear in a later issue of the Bulletin.

<sup>15</sup> See pages 68-69.

<sup>16</sup> See page 73.

<sup>17</sup> See page 70.

<sup>18</sup> See pages 66-67.

<sup>19</sup> See page 60.

J. McGilvray, Veteran's representative of the U. S. War Manpower Commission was the first speaker, reporting the work being done by the commission and the materials it offers. Byron Atkinson, speaking of "The Wants and Needs of a Young Veteran", stated that the ordinary differences in human beings are emphasized in the veteran. Most of the neuro-psychological discharges have not seen overseas service. The veteran should be treated as an individual, not questioned about his experiences, nor spoken to about his sacrifices. A symposium on "Library Service and the Veteran" was led by Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, with members of the Veterans' Service Committee reporting. A lively discussion, with members of the audience participating, brought this session to its close.

Dr. Carter presided over the final part of the meeting. Mrs. Louane Newsome again presented the report of the Constitutional Revision Committee. She stated that the criticisms of the report were well taken, but since these amendments were once printed in the Bulletin and recently presented to the membership in mimeographed form, the Committee urged their adoption at this time. Upon vote, it was so ordered. Mildred Burch, chairman of the Election Committee then read the names of the elected state and district officers of C.L.A. for the year 1944-45. These persons were presented to the membership. Dr. Carter presented the presidential gavel to Coit Coolidge as incoming C.L.A. President. With a few words of appreciation, the meeting was adjourned.

## SECTION MEETINGS

### COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p. m. on October 20, 1944 at Burdette Hall, Los Angeles Philharmonic Auditorium by the chairman, David O. Kelley. Catherine Birch served as secretary pro tem in the absence of Mrs. M. W. Hendrick, Secretary.

After greeting the members, Mr. Kelley asked for the report of the committee on organization of the section from the chairman, Mrs. Dorothy E. Rosen. Mrs. Rosen, speaking for the committee, consisting of Miss Helen Blasdale, Miss Edith Sperry, Mr. John Paul Stone, Dr. Fulmer Mood and herself, reported that in accordance with the by-laws of the California Library Association the committee has submitted a petition signed by 10 members of the C.L.A. requesting that the section be formally organized.

Mr. Kelley then reported that an executive council of three members is being organized in accordance with the C.L.A. by-laws. It stands as follows:

Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox. Term: 1 year. Appointed by Mr. Kelley

Miss Esther Hile. Term: 2 years. Appointed by Mr. Kelley

A third member. Term: 3 years. To be appointed by the incoming chairman.

Mr. Robert Vosper then gave the following report of the nominating committee. Helen Blasdale, Mills College Library, was elected chairman, and George Farrier, University of California Library, secretary.

It was explained by Mr. Kelley that alternately all officers are chosen either from the northern or southern part of the state because of transportation difficulties. These nominees were chosen from the northern part, as the out-going group is from the South.

A short discussion of a program of activity of the section followed the election. Mr. Willis Kerr crystallized the suggestions into the following motion which was seconded and passed.

The president of the C.L.A. shall appoint a committee of ten (five from the South and five from the North) on bibliographic planning, whose duty shall be to explore the problems of regional resources, union catalogs, inter-library loans, exchange of duplicates, cooperative acquisitions of documents, and related subjects, and to recommend a plan of action by C.L.A. committees.



Mr. Kelley closed the business meeting by thanking the group and especially his fellow officers for their cooperation during his term of office.

After the business meeting Mr. Kelley turned the meeting over to Miss Ruth Diveley, program chairman, whose committee consisted of D. O. Kelley, ex officio, C. Birch, H. Blasdale, E. B. Evans, A. Lodge, and L. Loeb. The problem discussed was: the role of the library in higher education after the war. The following read papers:

Franklin P. Rolfe, Chairman of the Department of English, and Chairman of the Special Committee on Curricula, University of California at Los Angeles. "What are the Colleges and Universities Planning for the Future?"

John Paul Stone, Librarian, San Diego State College. "What Adjustments Must the College Librarian Make to Meet Post-war Demands?"

Mrs. Lisl S. Loeb, Assistant Reference Librarian, Stanford University. "What Should Constitute the Preparation of the College Librarian?"

The following people acted as consultants: Mrs. Dorothy E. Rosen representing the library schools; Arthur G. Coons, representing the college administrators; Willis Kerr, representing the liberal arts college; Mrs. Helen Simpkins, representing the research libraries. After discussion from the floor, the meeting was adjourned.

CATHERINE BIRCH, *Sec'y Pro Tem.*

#### JUNIOR MEMBERS SECTION

The meeting was given over to a panel discussion on Juvenile delinquency; the library's role in preventing it. Members of the panel were:

Duane George, chief play director, Long Beach Recreation Commission; Miss Inez Blum, Probation department of the City of Los Angeles; Mrs. Lorna Kugler, children's librarian, Long Beach Public Library; Miss Elizabeth Elgin, librarian, Stephen W. Kearny Jr.-Sr. High School, San Diego, and Miss Helen Bourne, chairman, a general librarian of Long Beach Public Library.

There were an estimated 50 people present, several from northern California. We had a lively floor participation.

HELEN BOURNE, *Chairman.*

#### SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH BOYS AND GIRLS

The Section for Library Work with Boys and Girls held its annual meeting October 21st at 9:00 a. m. in the Ivanhoe Room of the Los Angeles Public Library, after a delightful buffet breakfast in the staff recreation room. Nearly 200 were present, including librarians from city and county libraries, as well as school and children's librarians. The members were called to order by the Chairman, Helen Fuller, of Long Beach. A motion was made and carried to dispense with the reading of the minutes for the Del Monte convention.

Mrs. J. S. Peacher and Mrs. Dorothy Lewis spoke briefly on the plans of radio broadcasters for children's programs, and ways in which libraries can co-operate.

The Secretary, Lois Fannin, read the treasurer's report, showing a balance of \$213.00 in the treasury at the present time.

Claire Nolte, a member of the nominating committee, reported on the nominations for next year, naming Leone Garvey, Berkeley Public Library, for chairman and Maurine Hardin, University High School, Oakland, for secretary treasurer. A motion was made and carried that this report be accepted and these officers were elected unanimously.

Miss Britton, supervisor of the Los Angeles school libraries, reported on the recent A.L.A. meeting in Chicago.

Miss English spoke of the treasure chests of books for the children in allied countries, sponsored by the Women's Council for Post War Europe. At the meeting \$100.00 was contributed to buy books. A motion was made and carried that Miss Garvey appoint a committee to carry on this work in California.

Miss Fuller then presented the guest speaker, Mr. R. Lal Singh, who told of the writing of his book *The gift of the forest* and spoke of the problems India faces today.

LOIS FANNIN, *Secretary.*

## MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Municipal Libraries Section met in Burdette Hall on Friday, October 20, 1944, at 2 p. m. About seventy-five persons were in attendance.

Miss Katherine Whelan, Santa Monica Public Library, Chairman, opened the meeting.

Mrs. Louise Blinkhern, San Marino Public Library, gave the Secretary's report of the Section's activities since 1941.

Miss Whelan introduced the first speaker, Capt. Jack Gray of the U. S. Marine Air Station, El Toro, Calif. Capt. Gray spent much of his boyhood in Ventura, Calif., and was frequently a visitor to the Public Library. He gave a very fine account of "Books in Action". Capt. Gray was stationed seventeen months in the Solomon Islands, most of the time on Guadalcanal. He spoke briefly of the moments of excitement but more particularly of the long periods of waiting, when books are to these men "what an aspirin is to a headache". He told how the books are literally worn out with use. Books in the South Seas are community property. Libraries are set up if it is at all possible, but books are enjoyed whenever the war permits. Capt. Gray paid tribute to the librarians for their work in collecting the books and to the Red Cross for their work in distributing them and told of the importance of books on the troop transports and in the hospitals. He foresaw a widening field of service in our work with returned service men, and particularly the rehabilitation of the disabled veteran. He showed the librarians a Japanese sabre and a Japanese flag which he had collected at Guadalcanal. He pictured Guadalcanal as it was after American occupation, and paid tribute to the Chaplains for their work in making available the books sent to the men.

Miss Vera Morgan, newly appointed librarian of the Glendale Public Library, comes from the Bendix Engineering Library in New York. She spoke on "Bringing Business Methods to the Public Library". Miss Morgan began with definitions of business terms such as management, system, fundamentals of oper-

ation, etc., which are applicable to libraries as well as to business. She mentioned the need of staff manuals, standard measurements of work, and motion and time studies. She demonstrated a thorough knowledge of business methods and skill in applying them to library problems. Miss Morgan urged that librarians be not afraid to venture into new fields, such as cooperative buying. She advocated a strong program of training in job instruction, job methods and job relations. She closed by reemphasizing the librarian's special responsibility of knowing the sources of information and in utilizing the special skills to make them available. With these, added Miss Morgan, must be included the spark of imagination.

The third speaker was Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Librarian of Long Beach Public Library and President this year of the Public Library Executives' Association of Los Angeles County. Mrs. Brewitt had been asked to speak on "What the Executives' Association has accomplished in the last ten years". Mrs. Brewitt recalled the early history of the group which was organized in 1934. She explained the varieties of interest and size included in the group, which is held together by the fact that all members are administrators of public libraries in the large metropolitan area.

Mrs. Brewitt stated that the most important accomplishment has been the education of the librarians themselves. Into this group have been invited speakers who are concerned with activities other than libraries. There have been representatives of the Regional Planning Commissions, representatives from organizations attempting to curb juvenile delinquency, organizations concerned with the returning veteran. In addition to the librarians gaining much from an opportunity to listen to these experts, these men and their organizations are being educated to the fact that libraries are concerned with their problems.

Mrs. Brewitt reviewed the recent experiments in doing away with boundary restrictions as affecting the right to a library card, as now being practiced in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, Alhambra



and South Pasadena, by contract, one city with another. She predicted that this step will increase in importance and may be of considerable influence in extending library service. She mentioned the outstanding work of the Statistical Measurements Committee. Mrs. Brewitt closed with the feeling that the Executives' Association has too seldom reached a point of action. She hoped that the libraries represented will be willing in the future to give up their own petty sovereignties for the good of the whole.

At the business meeting Miss Whelan stated that the terms of the council members of the Municipal Libraries Section had all expired in the three years since the last convention. She requested the Section to approve her action extending the terms as follows:

Miss Amy Boynton, Lodi, term expires Oct. 1945.

Mrs. Ella Pimentel, Goodman Library, Napa, Oct. 1946.

Miss Doris Hoyt, Pasadena, term expires Oct. 1947.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that this action be approved.

The Nominating Committee, Maxine Durney, Petaluma, Ethel Walker, Santa Ana, and Howard Rowe, Santa Barbara, Chairman, presented the following report which was unanimously accepted: For Chairman, Mrs. Grace Helliwell, Palo Alto, for Secretary, Dorothy Hall, Berkeley.

Miss Whelan reported that the California Library Association had requested a statement of a tentative long range plan for Section activity, looking forward over a five year period, and asked for suggestions from the group.

Miss Georgia Diehl, South Pasadena Public Library, suggested that we study how the library can fit into the plans for rehabilitation of the returned service men, and find out how the library can best serve. This would be following the broader field of public relations. Miss Morgan saw possibilities in one of the ideas advanced in Mrs. Brewitt's talk—that of hiring a trained public relations person. Mrs. Brewitt suggested that

these ideas be turned over to the new Chairman and that she send a request to individual libraries for ideas and suggestions for subjects to be considered by the Municipal Libraries Section. Miss Whelan suggested that the new Secretary circularize the libraries of the state in an effort to build up our membership list in this Section.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOUISE BLINKHERN, *Secretary*

### TRUSTEES SECTION

The Trustees Section of the California Library Association met Friday, Oct. 20, 1944 at a luncheon meeting in the Biltmore Hotel. The meeting was limited to trustees only. Twenty-six members attended, representing fourteen cities.

Under the dynamic leadership of President Robert Bauer, a spirited round-table discussion of library problems ensued. The following topics were listed on the day's agenda:

a) Salaries and promotions of both professional and non-professional employees;

b) Unnecessary expense which results from duplication of cataloging;

c) Duplication of service by public schools and public libraries;

d) Could libraries increase their revenues by establishing second-hand book stores? Is that feasible?

e) What progress has been made in creating "Friends of the library" groups?

f) Should libraries recognize meritorious service by sending junior employees to C.L.A. meetings?

g) What are the prospects of creating memorial funds and book collections as a means of supplementing the incomes of libraries?

Each topic was discussed fully, but the duplication of effort in cataloging received the lion's share of attention. Mr. Bauer suggested that the books be cataloged before publication and the catalog cards could then be purchased with the book. The catalog cards would then be readily adapted to the individual needs of each library. Current books would be on the shelves the same day they appeared in the book stores.

It was moved and seconded that a questionnaire concerning this topic be sent to each Trustee in California and the results tabulated for the next annual meeting.

Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, of San Francisco Public Library was elected chairman, and Mrs. Minnie Knox, of Oakland Public Library, secretary.

MRS. ED AINSWORTH, *Secretary*

#### REGIONAL GROUP OF CATALOGERS MEETING

The Los Angeles Regional Group of Catalogers held a joint meeting with the Regional Group of Catalogers for Northern California, Friday, October 20, 1944, from two to four p. m. Mrs. Chesterine G. Cordelle, chairman of the Los Angeles Regional Group of Catalogers, presided. The program was in the form of a panel discussion, with Olive Swain, Supervising Catalog Librarian, Sacramento State Library, as moderator. Other members of the panel were: Johanna E. Allarding, Librarian, Pacific Aeronautical Library, Hollywood; Allene Durfee, Head Cataloger, Los Angeles Public Library; Elizabeth Erickson, Head Cataloger, Santa Monica Public Library; Pauline A. Seely, 1st Assistant, Catalog Division, Los Angeles County Public Library; Gwendolyn Shakeshaft, Head Cataloger, Long Beach Public Library.

"Subject headings and cross references" was the first problem discussed. Miss Swain said that the topic of subject headings is not adequately covered in library literature. The Library of Congress, however, is now working on a subject entry manual. She also briefly summarized Mr. Van Hoesen's article in the April, 1944 issue of the *Library Quarterly*, called *Perspective in cataloging, with some applications*. The discussion of subject headings centered around the following seven topics, with the panel and members of the audience taking part.

1. Shall we attempt to make "see also's" for branches?
2. Is it practical to check the printed list and keep it beside the catalog instead of typing reference cards?

3. Should "see also's" be made from headings not used in the catalog? If made how should they be distinguished from other references?
4. Is it essential to make individual authority cards for all sub-divisions of a subject, or could subdivisions be combined on one or more cards following the main subject card, leaving space for stamping of branch holdings, and "refer from" tracing?
5. Printed "see also" reference on catalog cards.
6. Colored guide stock for "see also" references.
7. Is it necessary to keep "see also" references and "refer from" tracings strictly alphabetical?

Mr. Coit Coolidge made a plea for a simplified decimal classification. He said a committee is to be appointed to see what can be done.

The second part of the program was devoted to the subject "Should Publishers be Catalogers?" Mr. Robert J. Bauer, General Manager of the Los Angeles Better Business Bureau, Member of the Los Angeles Public Library Board, joined the panel for this part of the program. He explained his idea that the cards for new books should be made by a centralized cataloging agency, and sent by the publishers with the books to the libraries. The books could then be put on the shelf the day after they are received. The publishers should be willing to help underwrite this cataloging agency, because the libraries would buy more books with the money saved on cataloging. The question was raised whether all libraries could use the same type of cards, the same subject entries, and classification numbers. Mr. Bauer thought catalogers would have to sacrifice absolute uniformity in the interest of economy. Miss Dean suggested that if administrators can decide what is the function of the catalog, then we can standardize the cataloging. The group indicated that it is in favor of the idea embodied in Mr. Bauer's proposal.

## MUSIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Southern California chapter of Music Library Association met with the California Library Association in its annual conference on October 20th in the recreation room of the Los Angeles Public Library. In addition to members, more than forty guests enjoyed a varied program arranged by the regional chairman, Miss Gladys Caldwell.

Miss Pauline Alderman, head of the committee compiling the Union List of Music Reference Materials in Southern California Libraries, reported that this work should be ready for publication late this year.

The functioning of "Armed Forces Master Records" in this area was outlined by Mr. William Hartshorn, Assistant Supervisor of Music in the Los Angeles public schools. Its organization followed the Times—A.S.C.A.P. concerts. These were given in the Philharmonic auditorium, one of them of dance music, both conducted by Mr. Wallenstein. To carry on the job of augmenting the initial fund thus realized, a committee was formed consisting of Mrs. Isabel Morse Jones, Chairman, Major Walter C. Wolf, Mr. Hartshorn, Miss Caldwell, and Mrs. Alfred Wallenstein—its purpose to provide service men in the Pacific area with classical records in addition to the popular music supplied by the government.

The wholesale houses have been most generous in giving sizeable discounts and free choice of stock. Also the California music clubs are working wholeheartedly to provide musical instruments, phonographs, and used records. Consequently every armed group embarking from here has carried along a library of classical records and a phonograph on which to play them. For a recent request from North China asking for a record collection, a really large library was assembled—large enough to be broken up into two or three parts to go to remote outposts—and this was sent by plane.

The reading of two papers concluded the meeting. Mr. Lawrence Morton's, entitled "Democracy and Music," posed the question—Do politics matter to the

musician and the artist? Mr. Peter Yates music editor of *California Arts and Architecture*, related the history of "Evenings on the Roof", a concert series that enjoys local renown and holds for its standard "music for the benefit of the performers without regard to the audience!"

JOYCE ATLEE GROSS, *Secretary*

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The October meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association was held October 20, 1944 at two o'clock in the Red Cross Room of the Los Angeles Public Library with ninety-two in attendance.

Mrs. Anne Leidendeker of the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library presided at the panel, "Problems of Reconversion: Human and Material".

The first speaker, Lt. Russell Beam, Training Aids Officer from the U. S. Naval Operating Base at Terminal Island presented "Reconversion as it Affects the Governmental Training Program". He reminded us that the returning veteran is already here in great numbers. The serviceman has developed habits of study through his training courses and his educational courses, e.g., those of the Armed Forces Institute, in which individuals have developed new fields of interest through requirement of training in fields in which they have had no interest. The men have developed teamwork. The easy way of life in Southern California is past, for competition is coming. The new "retiring" class will include those retiring from the industrial jobs. There will be an increase in the educational systems for the number of persons attending school will include the returning veteran. The veterans' needs may be summarized as: accurate and dependable information, a clearing house for governmental agencies and organizations activities, library resources brought to the veteran, and a paying job in a going industry.

Chester Dye, of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, in speaking on "Community Preparations" em-

phasized that it is not up to industry to find places for everyone to work and that it is the library's job to sell themselves to industry. He spoke of teaching the value of library publications through trade show exhibits, etc. The field of public works will offer opportunities for employment. At the present time, the new residents in Southern California don't know their way around and there is an opportunity for the library to sell itself and the community to them.

Frederick Larkin, Vice-President in Charge of Research for the Security First National Bank, discussed the "Economic and Financial Effects of Reconversion and What Solutions are Planned". Our problem is converting rather than reconverting, which will be a problem for Detroit. Temporarily, at least, there will be much unemployment but there will be many opportunities in trade and service industries if the percentage of these jobs is increased to correspond with the population after the war. Construction industries will not be as important numerically, approximately 10,000 to 100,000 in trade and service. An important question will be that of the large vs. the small plant. From the employment point of view this is a small concern community.

"Labor's Understanding of Their Part" was presented by Lloyd Mashburn, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trade Council of the American Federation of Labor. He says that construction trades cannot carry as much as previously, e.g. as the W.P.A. Fifty percent of the one and a quarter million workers who have come to California expect to stay. Industries are short-handed. Organized labor forms fifteen to twenty percent of labor. Labor is not over its growing pains. The War Manpower Commission and "Training Within Industry" must be continued. Libraries should be supplied with such information for labor as sources of employment, labor codes, and collective bargaining agreements.

"Civilian Goods and Its Distribution" was presented by Russell Markley of J.

W. Robinson Company. The biggest outlet for manufacturing is the retail store. The average department store handles 150,000 different items. An important development in Los Angeles is the buying offices, of which, formerly, there were none outside of New York City. The stores need advance merchandise information and accurate and detailed information on new items. Many of the difficulties with rayon would have been prevented by such information. The library should be equipped to supply this need. Not only must the library be taken to the people but it must be publicized.

Miss Rosemary Livsey, of the Teachers and Childrens Library of the Los Angeles Public Library concluded the panel discussion with "Information: the Basis for any Solution and Where Available". She told examples of the personalization of libraries in the community especially as it relates to veterans and listed as examples of publication: Truman on reconversion, the U. S. Dictionary of Occupational Terms, the Job Family series of pamphlets of the War Manpower Commission and an unpublished work of the Richmond-Oakland Permanente Foundation on physical demands and difficulties in jobs.

During the brief discussion period which followed it was emphasized that the librarian needs to belong to committees, etc. to know what is going on and what is to be expected of the library by the community.

Mrs. Leidendeker closed the panel and expressed the appreciation of the group to the speakers for their interesting and informative discussions.

#### C.E.D. ACTION AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

At a very short meeting preceding the longer Special Libraries symposium on Re-employment of Veterans, three librarians of public libraries outlined briefly definite things they are doing to co-operate with local C.E.D. groups. Miss Cornelia Plaister of San Diego, Miss Grace Taylor of Sacramento, and

Mr. Coit Coolidge of Richmond, participated. Mr. Lloyd A. Williams, Southern California Manager, Committee for Economic Development, thanked librarians for their interest.

It seems expedient to include here an item received later and intended to reach Los Angeles in time to report at the C.L.A. meeting. This was a motion passed by the American Library Association Council meeting in Chicago, October 14th. The motion made by Miss Marian C. Manley and seconded by John S. Richards, follows:

"Recognizing its part in the effort toward economic security in the post-war world, the American Library Association takes positive action to meet this obligation; that a committee be appointed to focus attention on the ways in which existing committees, boards, chapters, and divisions may co-operate toward this end, and to work with the Committee for Economic Development, and other groups.

"That the library's part in the attainment of economic security be made the theme of a public relations program, that through the Association's publications, through regional meetings, forums, exhibits, that phase of community service be clearly presented until in our own minds and in the

mind of every citizen there is complete understanding of the library's relations to the economic life of the country."

The national C.E.D. Action and Advisory Committee for Library Service, of which Miss Marian C. Manley is Chairman and Miss Helen E. Vogleson the library member in California, turns out to be the result of effort made by the Public Business Librarians Group of the Special Libraries Association. With an A.L.A. committee to be formed to focus attention on the relation of libraries to economic security, it may appear that this crop of committees is growing apace. But many library committees and many C.E.D. groups working very closely together are needed because the reconversion of business throughout the country is so important and serious.

Since the National C.E.D. does not make plans for any group, and relationships with it are quite different in different places, local representatives of many types of libraries are urged to take this opportunity to promote information for use in business, and to become better acquainted with people in business and industry.

HELEN E. VOGLESON,

*Member Nat. C.E.D. Active and  
Advisory Committee for Library  
Service.*

## SECTION REPORTS

### JUNIOR MEMBERS SECTION

Due to wartime transportation conditions, no District meetings have been held by the Juniors, nor has there been any attempt to hold a meeting of the Executive Council. In consequence, all Junior business and activities have been carried on by mail. However, a Junior meeting has been planned for the Los Angeles convention under the auspices of the Southern District. Various means of keeping in touch with each other have been used in the districts; San Francisco Bay-Portola has continued the round-robin news letter inaugurated last year with considerable success.

The Junior activity for the year has been the indexing of Volume 5 of the

C.L.A. Bulletin. The committee responsible for the preliminary work on this project is composed of the following members: Mary Jo Meade, of Kern County Free Library; Mrs. Maxine Durney, of Petaluma Public Library; Dorothy Johnson, of Napa County Free Library; Jean Gilmore, of North Oakland Library; and Lucy Wilson, of Lodi Public Library. Editing and combining of entries will be done by Mildred Burroughs, State Secretary of the Juniors, and Patricia Clark, State Chairman.

It is sincerely hoped that transportation conditions will be sufficiently improved by next year to afford meetings in all Districts as well as a statewide convention. In any case, the Juniors will



continue to serve the C.L.A. and the library profession as a whole in whatever capacity deemed most necessary at the moment. Among future activities might be included the continuation of the indexing of the C.L.A. Bulletin, any other indexing of professional publications that would be of general use, any project to further the salaries and working conditions of librarians, and rehabilitation work or other demobilization and post-war projects.

PATRICIA CLARK, *State Chairman, Junior Members Section of C.L.A.*

## MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The minutes of the last meeting of the Municipal Libraries Section of the California Library Association held at Del Monte in October 1941, have already been printed in the Handbook of the Association.

This report I am presenting today is merely a brief account of our activities as a Section since October 1941.

At that meeting Eugene McKnight of Alhambra Public Library was chosen as Chairman and Louise Blinkhern of San Marino Public Library as Secretary.

The Section voted to establish a membership list by providing a check space on the 1942 C.L.A. dues slip whereby librarians could indicate their desire to become a member of the section. The following Spring a membership list of 124 names was prepared.

The convention planned for October of 1942 was cancelled because of the war, and the same officers were asked to serve for another year.

In April 1943 a request for information about the Section was received from the School of Library Science, University of Southern California, to be included in a directory they were preparing of library organizations. The Section Secretary wrote to the C.L.A. Secretary for information concerning the date of organization, early history, etc., and received in reply a most interesting clipping which was the account of the Municipal Libraries Symposium held on June 15, 1921, at which time it was voted to organize as a section. The first Chairman was Miss Susan T. Smith.

October of 1943 found the Section without a Chairman because Mr. McKnight had left for service with the Army. A brief report from the Section Secretary was printed in the C. L. A. Bulletin for December 1943.

During the ensuing months, Miss Katherine Whelan, Librarian of Santa Monica Public Library, was appointed to serve as Chairman, and the Secretary was asked again to serve.

LOUISE BLINKHERN, *Secretary.*

## SECTION FOR WORK WITH BOYS AND GIRLS

Early in the year of 1944 plans were made to hold institute meetings both in the northern and southern parts of the state. Such meetings would provide more time for an extended program in our particular field than a state convention, and would make up somewhat for the disadvantage of having been so long without a convention. Also an institute would provide an excellent opportunity for school and children's librarians to meet to discuss together mutual problems.

Accordingly on April 13 there was held in San Francisco an institute meeting for school and children's librarians with seventy-five attending. The program was planned around the themes of book selection and story-telling.

In Southern California on May 20 a similar meeting was held in Long Beach, which was attended by a hundred school and children's librarians from surrounding towns. Mrs. Marie Hughes presented the subject of interpreting America to Americans through books. A symposium on the comics brought forth a lively discussion.

The articles that have appeared in the C.L.A. Bulletin speak for themselves as to the work of the publicity committee.

The Chairman has appreciated the fine spirit of cooperation she has had throughout the year. Never have children's and school librarians had a greater opportunity to prove what influence they rightly have in bringing books and children together.

HELEN FULLER, *Chairman.*

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## SCHEDULE "A"

## Balance Sheet

As of August 31, 1944

## ASSETS

Bank of America, N. T. & S. A.	
Sacramento, California—Savings Account.....	\$ 365.51
Security-First National Bank	
Los Angeles, California—Commercial Account.....	3,752.05
Petty Cash.....	15.00
<b>Total Assets</b> .....	<b>\$4,132.56</b>

## LIABILITIES

Federal Income Tax Withheld Employees.....		\$ 45.20
<b>Library Work with Boys &amp; Girls Fund:</b>		
Balance, beginning of period.....	164.15	
Cash Received .....	77.00	
	<b>\$ 241.15</b>	
Less: Disbursements .....	26.09	
<b>Balance, end of period</b> .....		<b>215.06</b>
<b>Junior Members Section C.L.A. Fund:</b>		
Balance, beginning of period.....	\$ 42.95	
Cash Received .....	22.30	
	<b>\$ 65.25</b>	
Less: Disbursements .....	1.53	
<b>Balance, end of period</b> .....		<b>63.72</b>
<b>Send your Books to War Fund:</b>		
Balance, beginning of period.....		
Cash Received .....	\$1,351.88	
	<b>\$1,351.88</b>	
Less: Disbursements .....	605.13	
<b>Balance, end of period</b> .....		<b>746.75</b>
<b>Capital:</b>		
General Fund Surplus:		
Balance, beginning of period.....	\$1,677.46	
Add: Excess of Receipts—Exhibit "B" .....	1,369.37	
<b>Balance, end of period</b> .....	<b>\$3,046.83</b>	
Reserve for Petty Cash.....	15.00	
<b>Total Capital</b> .....		<b>3,061.83</b>
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$4,132.56</b>



## CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Los Angeles, California

## SCHEDULE "B"

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and General Budget  
For the Period January 1, 1944 to August 31, 1944

	Budget	Transfers		Budget and Transfers	
		of Funds	Amount	Over	Under
<b>Receipts:</b>					
Dues—Individuals .....			\$2,414.52		
Dues—Institutions .....			556.00		
Dues Collected—Out of State....			38.00		
Certifications .....			2.00		
Initiation Fees .....			188.00		
Publications Committee—					
Advertising .....			680.20		
Sale of Publications.....			18.25		
Miscellaneous .....			6.40		
Interest .....			1.61		
Allocations to Districts .....			804.93		
Elections .....			—		
	—	—	\$4,709.91	—	—
Life Membership .....	—	—	80.00	—	—
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>\$5,797.00</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>\$4,789.91</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$1,007.09 X</b>
				<b>Under</b>	<b>Over</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Finance Committee .....		(a)—\$ 44.50	\$ 44.50		
Membership Committee .....		— 11.34	11.34		
Regional Co-Operation & Proi.					
Relations Committee .....			—		
Publication Committee—Bulletin..	\$1,740.00	(b)— 86.28	1,275.08	\$ 551.20	
Elections .....	75.00		5.00	80.00	
Executive Board .....			.70		\$ .70
President's Account—Travel .....	150.00		150.00		
Salaries .....	1,980.00	(c) 180.80	1,139.20	660.00	
Affil'n with Other Organizations..	105.00		105.00		
Annual Meeting .....	500.00		—	500.00	
Districts—Expenses .....	397.00		223.96	173.04	
Office Account .....	135.00	(d)— 6.00	133.27	7.73	
Postage .....	110.00	(b) 86.28	43.36		19.64
Printing .....	175.00	(d) 6.00	5.23	163.77	
Telephone & Telegraph .....	30.00		18.06	11.94	
Miscellaneous .....	25.00		1.00	24.00	
War Activities Committee.....		(a)— 300.00	94.04	205.96	
Committees—All .....	375.00	(a) 355.84	—	19.16	
Federal Income Tax Withheld—					
Employees .....		(c)— 180.80	180.80		
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>\$5,797.00</b>		<b>\$3,420.54</b>	<b>\$2,396.80</b>	<b>\$ 20.34</b>
<b>Net Increase in Gen. Fund Surplus..</b>			<b>\$1,369.37</b>	<b>\$2,396.80</b>	<b>\$1,027.43</b>
				1,027.43	
				<b>\$1,369.37</b>	

X Note: No details specified in minutes adopting budget for the period.

## REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE STATISTICAL REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP

August 16, 1943 to August 19, 1944

Individual members reported August 16, 1943.....	1892
Individual members joined since then.....	188
	<hr/> 2080
Less: Members dropped (unpaid dues or resigned).....	238
Members in armed service (unpaid but held).....	59
Members deceased .....	4
	<hr/> 301
Total individual members.....	1779
Institutional members reported Aug. 16, 1943.....	122
Institutional members joined since that date.....	1
	<hr/> 123
Less: Institutional members dropped.....	15
	<hr/> 108
Total institutional members.....	108
GRAND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	<hr/> 1887

	Aug. 16 1943	1944	Change
<b>Comparative District Membership</b>			
Golden Empire .....	126	116	—10
Mount Shasta .....	59	52	— 7
Portola .....	224	224	....
Redwood .....	23	25	2
San Francisco Bay .....	384	389	5
Southern .....	923	862	—61
Yosemite .....	220	202	— 8
Out of State.....	27	17	—10

#### District Memberships — breakdown

	Active	Assoc.	Affil.	Life	Instl. Libr.	Instl. Comm.	Hon.	Total
Golden Empire .....	110	1	....	....	5	....	....	116
Mount Shasta .....	43	....	....	....	9	....	....	52
Portola .....	196	2	....	3	23	....	....	224
Redwood .....	23	....	....	....	2	....	....	25
San Francisco Bay.....	369	5	....	5	7	2	1	389
Southern .....	801	3	....	6	48	4	....	862
Yosemite .....	188	1	....	1	12	....	....	202
Out of State.....	....	3	13	....	....	....	1	17
	<hr/> 1728	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1887

## EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP COMMITTEE

The CLA Committee on Education has somewhat the same responsibilities in the state that the ALA Board of Education for Librarianship has in the national organization. According to the ALA constitution, the first two duties of the Board of Education for Librarianship are

- a) to study the library service and its changing needs and to promote the further development of education for librarianship.
- b) to investigate the extent to which existing agencies meet the needs of the profession.

According to the CLA constitution the Education Committee is to consist of five or more members who are the Chairmen of the Education committees in the various districts. At least four members of the committee are to be library school graduates, each of a different school. As a matter of fact, the districts do not have education committees. Consequently it has been customary for the President to appoint the members of the committee. This committee represents graduates of as many different library schools as possible.

The Committee collects information on library training at different levels: professional, clerical and in-service training for librarians.

The Committee reports should be sent to the various library schools in the state as well as submitted to the CLA. In some cases detailed explanation of the recommendations should be made to the individual schools.

During the past year the CLA Committee on Education has considered various aspects of library training in California. Each issue of the *Bulletin* has included something on the subject and three articles are ready for publication as soon as space is available:

Recruiting, by E. Ben Evans

"Telling alone is not enough", by Dorothy Bitner

New Techniques in Orienting Assistants, by Helen Bauer

The University of California Library

School reports that 17 students completed the basic or first year curriculum in 1944. The regular course opened with the summer term in July and will be completed at the end of the fall term in February 1945. A decided upswing in the number and quality of students is noted.

At the University of Southern California 50 students attended the nine weeks summer session from July 30 to September 1. At the Fall commencement 14 will receive the degree of B.S. in L.S. A workshop for special librarians was held August 28 to September 1. The regular session is scheduled for November 2, 1944 to June 1945.

The San Jose State College prepares only for school librarianship. Four completed the course in 1944. A major in librarianship leads to the A.B. degree and special credential in librarianship. A minor in librarianship prepares for teacher-librarian positions. The entire program required for the special credential is offered in rotation in four summer sessions. The demand for trained librarians in elementary schools is increasing. The demand for trained librarians in all fields is far greater than the supply, and many school library positions are being filled by teachers as an emergency measure.

The Committee has made a survey of the courses given in children's literature in the colleges and universities in the state. The State Teachers Colleges, La Verne and Whittier Colleges, the College of the Pacific and the University of Redlands offer extensive courses (2 to 6 units), in children's literature and storytelling. Many teachers have found these courses practical and inspiring. In some cases the courses are more extensive than those given in the regular library schools.

It has been suggested that library schools require wider general information as a background for reference work. The schools are asked to emphasize public relations and personality development as part of the curriculum. It is suggested that the order course include ways of meeting publishers' representatives and book agents. School librarians

ask that practical instruction in lettering the backs of books be given so that they can instruct their student assistants.

Courses to prepare for clerical library work have been given by the Santa Monica Junior College and the Metropolitan High School in Los Angeles.

Many librarians have profited by the conferences sponsored by the California State Department of Education and the U. S. War Manpower Commission. As examples of successful in-service training, Sacramento, Bakersfield and Los Angeles may be mentioned. In Sacramento a Supervisor Training Conference was conducted by Robert Farrington for the supervisors in state service. The Sacramento Public Library planned a series of four meetings on the general subject of Veterans' Problems and Adjustment. Librarians from the State and County libraries as well as from the Public Library attended.

In Bakersfield five separate short term courses in Employee Instructor Training and Employee Relations Training were given for the staff of the Kern County Free Library by a member of the faculty of the Bakersfield High School under the direction of the State Department of Education. Executives learned new techniques helpful in orienting untrained assistants and in supervising the work of the library departments.

The Los Angeles Public Library arranged classes on library time for the new clerks, clerk typists and messenger clerks. Information was given on the history and organization of the library, staff rules, schedules and privileges, staff ethics, courtesy at the desk, telephone voice and details of library routines.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee recommends that some use be made of the information about courses in children's literature that has been collected. The instructors in the various courses may be invited to library meetings, local and state. Outlines of the courses may be exchanged.

The Committee recommends that libraries consider the course in Business Personality given by the California State

Department of Education, Bureau of Business Education, for in-service training of the professional and clerical staff.

Members of the Committee are:

Mary Alice Boyd, Fanny Alice Coldren, Carmelita Duff, E. Ben Evans and Margaret Van Dussen.  
Marion Horton, *Chairman*.

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#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following recommendations were made by the Finance Committee:

1. That a secondary audit of the transactions of the Association be made when Miss Miller resigned as executive secretary and before Miss Robertson opened her books. This secondary audit was for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1943.
2. That an E Bond be purchased with the money in the life membership fund.
3. With the resignation of Miss Robertson as executive secretary the committee has recommended an audit for the fiscal year ending August 21, 1944.

EDITH W. TAYLOR, *Chairman*

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#### LIBRARY STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The Library Standards Committee issued three professional certificates during the year. No new project was undertaken and there has been no meeting of the committee. Members of the committee: Eleanor Hitt, Edwin T. Coman, Louise Roewekamp and Eleanor Wilson. Theodora R. Brewitt, *Chairman*.

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#### PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Public Relations Committee this past year has devoted its efforts toward the "Send Your Books to War" Campaign. This was done in cooperation with the War Activities Committee.

Individual letters were sent to many state-wide associations, clubs and fraternal organizations requesting them to endorse the drive at the State level and

asking that they notify their local affiliates to cooperate with the Librarian-Director in each community. At the same time, letters were sent to some 135 Mayors, City Managers, and County Boards of Supervisors, telling them about the campaign and asking for their cooperation.

News releases were sent out from Sacramento over the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service.

Statements were obtained from Service men, Veterans, and Public Relations Officials of the Army, Navy and Air Corps as to the need and value of the books. Thelma Reid, a member of the committee, wrote an article concerning the drive for the Western Journal of Education.

Through the efforts of the San Francisco member of the committee, Margaret V. Girdner, the Pacific Advertising Association became interested in the campaign. An advertising expert from one of the world's largest advertising agencies prepared a booklet for the drive. The printing of the booklet was paid for by the San Francisco Chronicle.

Your Public Relations Committee feels that this campaign has been an educational experience for them through community relationships and techniques of establishing active good will for libraries.

The members of the committee are:

Margaret V. Girdner, Marjorie H. Kobler, Thelma Reid, Frances C. Richardson and Bessie B. Silverthorn.  
Grace R. Taylor, *Chairman*.

#### PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Four issues of the Bulletin have been published during the year. Because of the pressure of other work, the Editor, Coit Coolidge, resigned and Marion Horton was appointed by the Executive Board in April.

The Publications Committee, representing university, county, public, school and special libraries has collected articles describing the activities of California libraries, and has printed CLA news.

The June number was the annual Directory number. If funds are available, the Bulletin can keep members informed of Association progress and also serve as a clearing-house for professional information. The Bulletin could describe special collections and unusual acquisitions in libraries, list materials available for exchange or gift and present creative ideas in the fields of library administration and extension, the wider use of books and public relations. This the Bulletin has done during the past year as far as space has permitted.

*The Cumulative Index to the Handbook and Proceedings, 1933-39*, made by Jeanette Hitchcock, was approved for publication by the Executive Board in 1942, but has not yet been published because of the high cost of printing. Two indexes for single volumes of the Bulletin, for Volume 4 made by Mrs. Harriet S. Davids, and for Volume 5, prepared by the Junior Members Section and edited by Patricia Clark and Mildred Burroughs, are ready for publication.

Members of the committee:

Coit Coolidge, (until March 1944), Marjorie Fullwood, Katherine Laich, Sydney B. Mitchell, Grace Murray, Helen O'Connor, Willard O. Youngs, Elizabeth Hickenlooper, Advertising Manager; Eva Louise Robertson, *ex officio*.

Marion Horton, *Chairman*.

#### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Be it resolved that members of the California Library Association assembled in the 47th annual conference hereby express their appreciation and gratitude to the people who are in large part responsible for the planning and success of this our first statewide wartime conference. They are: Mary Duncan Carter, President; Elaine Adams, Chairman, Program Committee; Charlotte Cavell, Chairman, Hospitality Committee; Members of the Kappa Phi Zeta who are acting as our hostesses; Elizabeth Grow, Chairman, Exhibits Committee; Frances Henselman, Chairman, Publicity Committee; Katherine Morrison, who with



her committee, handled the local arrangements.

To our speakers from outside the profession who have contributed to a better understanding of the problems of our social order, we are grateful.

To our members whose discussions in these meetings have brought us clearer insight into the practical possibilities for the future of library service, we express our gratitude.

Be it further resolved that we give special commendation to the outstanding work accomplished by the War Activities Committee, under the chairmanship of Mabel R. Gillis.

Resolved, that we express our pride and admiration for our members, too numerous to name here, who cannot meet with us now because they are serving our country in the armed forces, both in the regular service and in special services for which their library training and experience has so well prepared them. We rejoice in the good work they are doing and look forward to the day when they will rejoin us.

Resolved, that we express to our fellow-member, Althea Warren, our pride in her leadership of the American Library Association.

Members of the committee:

Muriel Mitchell, Helen Everett

Carma R. Zimmerman, *Chairman*.

## NECROLOGY, 1943-1944

Dr. Elam J. Anderson, Board of Trustees, Redlands Public Library, August 17, 1944.

Mrs. Isabel Burke, Head, Children's Department, Santa Barbara Public Library, for approximately twenty years, August 10, 1944.

Dr. Jesse Chilton, Board of Trustees, Fullerton Public Library, January 13, 1944.

E. Leone Fink, Librarian, Corona Public Library, for twenty-eight years, April 21, 1944.

Mrs. Inez Smith Haskett, First Assistant, Mark Twain Branch, Los Angeles Public Library, April 27, 1944.

Emily Howard, Librarian, Colusa Public Library, for fifteen years, December 21, 1943.

Mr. Henry A. Kendal, Librarian, Eureka Free Library, from December, 1911 to October 1, 1943. October 27, 1943.

Mr. Peter J. Kramer, President, Oakland Public Library Board. June 18, 1944.

Edith C. Mau, Librarian, Main Reference Department, San Francisco Public Library. September 19, 1944.

Mrs. Lucy K. Swinnerton, Head, Sociology Department, Los Angeles Public Library. September 27, 1943.

Florence L. Wickes, Reference Librarian, Lane Medical Library, Stanford University Libraries, San Francisco. January 16, 1944.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wright, Head, Calistoga Public Library, for thirty years, May 26, 1944.

## REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

### BULLETIN ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

In four issues of the C.L.A. Bulletin there have appeared 21 full page advertisements, 14 half page advertisements, and 41 quarter page advertisements; a total of 76 advertisements which realized the sum of \$680.20 in revenue.

Special thanks is given to Miss Eva L. Robertson, Executive Secretary and ex-officio member of the Advertising Com-

mittee, for her splendid work in handling copy and invoices. The Advertising Committee is also grateful to the Publications Committee for the interesting and attractive Bulletins they have produced, as this has made the task of selling space less difficult.

Members of the Advertising Committee: Lulu Littlejohn, Margaret Peirce, Dorothy F. Roberts, Elsie Truesdale, Eleanor Wilson and Carma Zimmerman.

Elizabeth Hickenlooper, *Chairman*.

## CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE

The Constitution Revision Committee presented the revisions, published in the CLA Bulletin in 1942, and again sent to the members by the Executive Secretary before the annual meeting in 1944. (These revisions were adopted by the members at the business session October 21, 1944.)

The committee suggests that committee members keep closely in touch with the President, the Executive Secretary and the Executive Board, and that they be ready to discuss and act upon all constitutional revisions which are suggested by that group: It is the members of the Executive Board who learn of the incongruities and difficulties of expeditious operation in the Constitution and by-laws, for they are constantly working with and are governed by this document. It is further suggested that this committee work in close co-operation with the Parliamentarian of the CLA.

There follow two proposed changes which the Constitution Revision Committee wish to pass on to the incoming committee. These changes have been suggested by individual members of the Association but could not be voted upon at the annual meeting as notice of the proposed changes had not been mailed to the active members of the Association fifteen days prior to the meeting. (See Constitution Article XI: Amendments) By-Laws. **ARTICLE III. MEETINGS. SECTION 4.** Board Meetings. The new Executive Board shall hold an organization meeting immediately following the close of the annual meeting. Other board meetings shall be held on call of the President. Persons elected as delegates to the Council of the ALA may attend the meetings of the Executive Board of the CLA during the period prior to their attendance at the ALA Council.

By-Laws. **ARTICLE VII. Duties of officers. Section 1.** President. . . .

c. If practical, the President shall act as a delegate to the Council of the ALA.

Members of the Committee: Amy

Boynton, Grace Taylor, Bessie Silverthorn, Mary B. Kellogg.

Louane L. Newsome, *Chairman.*

## COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF LIBRARY USERS TO FREEDOM OF INQUIRY

This committee was appointed in September, 1940, with a membership of five: Theodora Brewitt (Long Beach Public Library), Robert Gitler (State College Library, San Jose), Jens Nyholm (University of California Library, Berkeley), Grace Taylor (Sacramento Public Library), Helen E. Haines, Pasadena, *chairman.*

It has been closely linked with the A.L.A. committee of the same name, appointed in May, 1940, as Jens Nyholm was a member of both committees and maintained a useful liaison relationship. Chairman of the A.L.A. committee is Leon Carnovsky. The purpose of the committee, like that of the A.L.A. committee, is to support the principle that the public library must be free to furnish material on all subjects of public interest and to represent in that material conflicting points of view. In other words, it is to support the basic purpose of the Library Bill of Rights. It therefore has an implied function of defense or opposition toward such official censorship measures as the country-wide effort to suppress the Harold Rugg series of social science textbooks, the banning of Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" in certain libraries, the more recent pressure exercised in some communities against making Carlson's "Under cover" available to library users—these are familiar examples of efforts to suppress freedom of inquiry, that librarians may well be enlisted to oppose.

It should be noted that the recent banning in Boston of Lillian Smith's novel, "Strange fruit", and the Senator Taft bill censoring the books made available to our armed forces have given fresh significance to the two committees on intellectual freedom. We would call attention to the article by Leon Carnovsky

in the A.L.A. Bulletin of July last, entitled "Can the public library defend the right to intellectual freedom?" which is, in fact, a brief history of the committee, with presentation of a proposed plan of action for its implementation, and includes also resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Library Club and the executive committee of the Council on Books in Wartime and a report of the action taken by the Detroit Public Library in defeating the police censorship of "Strange fruit." The plan of action proposed by the A.L.A. committee was presented as part of its report at the recent meeting of the A.L.A. Council, which voted unanimously in its favor. It seems desirable, therefore, that the points brought out by Mr. Carnovsky, as chairman of the A.L.A. committee, should be summarized here.

Incentive and appointment of the A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom came from the adoption of the Library Bill of Rights by the A.L.A. Council in June, 1939. A year later (May, 1940) a special Committee on Censorship reported that if the Library's Bill of Rights "is not to be merely a gesture, it seems logical to follow this declaration by the appointment of a standing committee to throw the force and influence of the A.L.A. behind any individual librarian or any library board confronted with any demands for censorship of books or other material upon a library's shelves;" thus the Committee on Intellectual Freedom came into existence. In 1944, the Library Bill of Rights was amended by the addition of a second sentence to the first principle. This principle now reads: "1. Books and other reading matter selected for purchase from the public funds should be chosen because of value and interest to the community, and in no case should the selection be influenced by the race or nationality or the political or religious views of the writers. Further, books believed to be factually correct should not be banned or removed from the library simply because they are disapproved of by some people."

The definite plan of action recommended by the A.L.A. committee and

now approved by the A.L.A. should have thoughtful consideration by C.L.A. members, with the future course of their own committee in mind. "When the Library Bill of Rights is violated," Mr. Carnovsky asks, "what can the committee and the association do?" The only force that can be exerted is moral and the exercise of this force, he believes, is practicable only through the application of full publicity to every attempt at suppression. This can be done only with the co-operation of the libraries themselves; "it is meaningless for the A.L.A. to take an official stand through a formal bill of rights unless the libraries themselves accept it. . . and they do not accept it when they submit—either willingly or under protest—to pressures of whatever sort which result in denial of freedom of inquiry to the library user." The plan of action recommended is that the A.L.A. should compile a continuing record of every attempt to obstruct the principle of free inquiry, such a record to include specific factual details such as name of library; author and title of book affected; agency attempting suppression (individuals, groups, clubs, churches, associations); action taken (or threatened) by such agency; action taken by library. "Annually these reports should be brought together into a single report, to be distributed to the library, publishing and book reviewing press, as well as to the news weeklies, the quality group of periodicals, the education magazines, and the major metropolitan newspapers. A copy should also be sent to the newspapers in every community represented by the incidents included in the report." Such a procedure should help to build up a body of public opinion that would strengthen librarians in effective resistance to censorship pressures.

One result of the recent episodes of censorship here noted has been to give weight and importance to "Freedom of the Press Week," sponsored by libraries, book and educational institutions and the press. This has been officially proclaimed by the A.L.A. and the date has been set for the week of November 19th. It is to be linked to the 250th anniversary

value and interest, whatever racial, political and religious issues may be in the individual to read anything of public of taking a stand on the absolute right of of Voltaire and the tercentenary of Milton's "Areopagitica"—both on time's bead roll of 1944. As President Vitz says in his A.L.A. announcement, this week "affords libraries the opportunity volved, so long as national security is not endangered." Librarians should be able, through displays of the "banned books" that are landmarks in literature and milestones in man's intellectual pilgrimage, to bring to public attention the danger and the futility of suppression of books that, as Milton said, "preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them."

It is our belief that this committee should have a useful function in the C.L.A., not only in encouraging libraries to maintain their right to supply controversial material for freedom of inquiry by readers, but also as a possible influence for strengthening a constructive and liberal public attitude toward books. It is therefore recommended that the committee be continued.

Theodora R. Brewitt, Barbara Cowles Helen E. Haines, *Chairman*.

#### REGIONAL COOPERATION AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Regional Cooperation and Professional Relations Committee is charged with two functions (1) the gathering of professional news of general interest, such as meeting announcements and activities of organizations whose programs have some bearing on librarianship, the work of C.L.A. committees and sections, for publication in the Bulletin and (2) the undertaking of projects that will bring together information about regional resources, local indexes, special collections, etc., that will be of value to the libraries of the state. Exploring the possibilities of reproducing material of general interest and undertaking joint projects with other organizations also comes within the scope of the Com-

mittee's work, for the greater part, was the gathering of news—this was carried on for three issues of the Bulletin.

In regard to cooperative projects a list of suggestions was prepared, since the Committee was instructed to submit a five-year program that will be offered to subsequent committees to consider in deciding what to undertake for their year's work. The proposals advanced were:

1. The clearing of information regarding special projects under way within the C.L.A. districts.
2. Sending questionnaires to libraries for information relating to their special local indexes, bibliographies, and material that might be duplicated or available for general use. From this preparing a check list which would be circularized to learn in what items there would be sufficient interest to justify duplicating.
3. Bringing up to date and possibly expanding Mrs. Ireland's directory of special collections—"Subject List of Resources of Special Libraries in Southern California" 1939.
4. Surveying of special fields and resources represented in the libraries of a given area to determine the advisability of setting up Union catalogs on special subjects, e.g., law, meteorology.
5. Studying post-war micro-filming, micro-photography and other duplicating devices, i.e., for county newspapers, historical material, indexes, etc.
6. Studying all of the resource surveys including union lists in a given area, and analyzing the possibilities of building up fields needing attention. This would lead to a cooperative collection plan that would eliminate duplication in special fields.
7. Compiling subject lists of material currently dead in its present location, but which might be in great

demand elsewhere (ship-building trades, aeronautics, Spanish, navigation, mathematics, etc.) and study the possibilities of making subject material available where needed. The post-war disposition of aviation libraries is of particular interest in this connection.

In submitting this report the recommendation is offered that the Committee's news-gathering function be discontinued. It is believed that in the future emphasis

should be placed on cooperative projects and that it is now time that the spadework be undertaken for one of the activities suggested or something else along similar lines.

Members of the committee are:

Patricia J. Clark, Jasmine Britton, Helen L. Cowles, Thomas S. Dabagh, Harriet S. Davids, Isabella M. Frost, Thelma Jackman, Grace Murray and Jerome Wilcox.

John D. Henderson, *Chairman*.

## CONSTITUTION

The Constitution and By-Laws of the California Library Association were printed in the CLA Bulletin in the December 1941 number, pages 84-93. These amendments to the Constitution were adopted October 21, 1944.:

### ARTICLE III—Membership. Section 1. Types of Membership.

a. Active members. Any person residing in California who is at present or was previously engaged in library work, or any library in California, may become an active member of this Association and be entitled to all its privileges upon payment of the initiation fee and dues as provided in the By-laws.

b. Affiliate members. Any person residing out of the state who is at present or was previously engaged in library work may become an affiliate member upon payment of the initiation fee and dues as provided in the By-laws.

c. Associate members. Upon payment of initiation fee and dues as provided in the By-laws: 1) Any person, other than a librarian, who is interested in library work, may become an associate member. 2) Any library association or other organization, other than a library, may become an associate member.

ARTICLE IV—Organization. Section 3. A. L. A. Membership. To widen its contacts, this Association may affiliate with the A. L. A. as a sustaining member thereof and shall annually elect, as provided in the CLA By-laws and in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the ALA, a delegate or delegates.

ARTICLE VI—Committees. Section 1. Standing Committees. The President shall appoint, unless otherwise provided in the By-laws, and subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the chairmen of the following standing committees: Education, Finance, Legislative, Library Standards, Membership, Public Relations, Publications, Resolutions and Nominating. The President shall appoint members from different areas of the state to bring committee membership to at least five unless otherwise provided in the By-laws. The President shall serve as ex-officio member of all committees and shall cast a deciding vote whenever required.

### ARTICLE VII—Appointments. BY-LAWS OF THE CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I—Official years. Section 1. Fiscal year. The fiscal year of the CLA shall be the calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st of a given year.

....ARTICLE II—Dues and Fees. Section 5. ALA Dues. Provision shall be made in the annual budget to pay to the American Library Association annual dues in accordance with its requirements.

ARTICLE IV Library Districts. Section 3. Nominations and Elections. Nominating Committee. The District President shall appoint a nominating committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a report which shall constitute the district's official ballot. This report shall include the names of candidates for the positions of Vice President who shall



serve as President-Elect, Secretary and State nominator or nominators. The committee shall name one or more persons for each office. No person shall be nominated who is not a member of the State Association, who is not a resident of the district, and whose consent has not been obtained. *A member may be a candidate for one office only.*

**ARTICLE VI—Nominations.** Section 2. Candidates. The report of the nominating committee shall be filed with the Executive Secretary not later than (45) days before the annual meeting. The committee shall name one or more persons for the offices of Vice-President who shall be President-elect, Second Vice-President and Treasurer and a delegate *or delegates* to the Council of the American Library Association as indicated in Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution. A member's consent must be obtained before his name may be placed on the ballot by the nominating committee. *A member may be a candidate for one office only.*

Section 4. Voting power. a. Official Count of Membership. No person joining the Association and no member whose dues are unpaid later than June 1 shall be included by the Executive Secretary in the count which shall determine the voting power of the nominators at the meeting of the Nominating Committee of that year.

**ARTICLE VII—Elections.** Section 1. Time. Elections of the State and District officers, the district nominators and the delegate *or delegates*, to the Council of the American Library Association shall be announced at the last regular session of the annual meeting of the Association at which time the election committee, appointed by the President shall present the report.

Section 3. Method. The official ballot together with the district ballot proper to each member shall be mailed by the Executive Secretary to each paid-up

member at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the Association. Ballots for district officers and nominators, for delegate *or delegates* to the Council of the ALA and for the state officers, shall be cast at the same time and all voting shall be conducted by mail.

**ARTICLE VIII—Duties of Officers.** Section 5. Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall perform the following duties: 6. Assign a serial number to each member, upon payment of dues.

**ARTICLE IX—Duties of Committees** Section 1. Education. The Committee on Education shall be composed of *at least five members*. Four of the Committee should be library school graduates, each of a different school. In addition, each library school in the state may name a representative graduate who is engaged in library work as an advisory member of the Committee. These advisory members should be given notice of all meetings, agenda and proceedings. The Committee shall study problems relating to education for librarianship, in-service training, institutions, forums, extension courses and special study in particular subjects and shall make recommendations relative to these matters.

Section 5. Membership. The Membership Committee shall be composed of *District Membership Chairmen and in addition the Membership Representatives* of the ALA shall be ex-officio members of this Committee which shall endeavor to enlist a large and active membership in the California Library Association.

Section 8. Publications. The Committee on Publications shall take charge of *any publications authorized by the Executive Board or by the Association at large*. The Executive Secretary shall act as an ex-officio member of this committee.

## OFFICERS, 1944-45

- President*, Coit Coolidge, Richmond Public Library.  
*Vice-President and President Elect*, Eleanor Wilson, County Librarian, Kern County Library.  
*Second Vice-President*, Margaret V. Girdner, Supervisor, Bureau of Texts and Libraries, San Francisco.  
*Treasurer*, Grace Murray, State Library, Sacramento.  
*Delegate to A. L. A.*, Dr. Mary Duncan Carter, Director, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

### SECTIONS

#### College and University Libraries Section

- Chairman*, Helen R. Blasdale, Mills College, Oakland.  
*Secretary*, George Farrier, University of California Library, Berkeley.  
 Library Work With Boys and Girls Section

- Chairman*, Leone Garvey, Berkeley Public Library.  
*Secretary*, Maurine Hardin, University High School, Oakland.

#### Municipal Libraries Section

- Chairman*, Mrs. Grace Helliwell, Palo Alto Public Library.  
*Secretary*, Dorothy Hall, Berkeley Public Library.

#### Trustees Section

- Chairman*, Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, San Francisco Public Library.  
*Secretary*, Mrs. Minnie Knox, Oakland Public Library.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS AND DISTRICTS

#### Golden Empire District

- President*, Mrs. Isabel T. Reynolds, Lodi Public Library.  
*Vice-President and President Elect*, Albert C. Lake, Sacramento County Free Library  
*Secretary*, Emma Bierwagen, Sacramento Public Library.  
*State Nominator*, Margaret Klausner, Sacramento Public Library.

The Golden Empire District consists of the following counties:

Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo.

#### Mt. Shasta District

- President*, Mrs. Ella Hendricks, Herbert Kraft Free Public Library, Red Bluff.  
*Vice-President and President elect*, Mrs. Dorothy Carnie, Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka.  
*Secretary*, Margaret Sihler, Redding Public Library.  
*State Nominator*, Edith Gantt, Modoc County Free Library, Alturas.

The Mt. Shasta District consists of the following counties:

Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba.

#### \*Portola District

- President*, Dorothy Hamilton, Palo Alto Public Library.  
*Vice-President and President elect*, Dorothy F. Roberts, Alameda County Free Library, Oakland.  
*Secretary*, Marjorie Dreher, San Mateo Public Library.  
*State Nominators*, Harriet Baker, Monterey Union High School Library, Monterey; Geraldine Nurney, San Jose Public Library.

\* The Portola and San Francisco Bay districts have been merged.

The Portola District consists of the following counties:

Alameda (excepting Alameda, Berkeley and Oakland), Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, (excepting Stanford University and San Jose State College Libraries), Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma.

#### Redwood District

*President*, Mrs. Helen B. Murie, Eureka Public Library.

*Vice-President and President elect*, Edna D. Davis, Humboldt County Free Library, Eureka.

*Secretary*, Mrs. Lylian Hart Gray, Eureka Public Library.

*State Nominator*, Mrs. Helen R. Everett, Humboldt State College Library, Arcata.

The Redwood District consists of the following counties:

Del Norte, Humboldt.

#### \*San Francisco Bay District

*President*, Mrs. Lisl Loeb, Stanford University Library, Stanford University.

*Vice-President and President Elect*, Helen R. Blasdale, Mills College Library, Oakland.

*Secretary*, Helen Kearney, Berkeley Public Library.

*State Nominators*, Joyce Backus, San Jose State College Library, San Jose.

Helen M. Bruner, Suto Branch State Library, San Francisco; Isabella Frost, Safeway Stores Library, Oakland.

The San Francisco Bay District consists of the following cities:

Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco; and the following libraries: Stanford University Library, Mills College Library, San Jose State College Library.

#### Southern District

*President*, Frances C. Richardson, Twentieth Century-Fox Studio Library, Los Angeles.

*Vice-President and President Elect*, Dorothy Drake, Scripps College Library, Claremont.

*Secretary*, Charlotte Cavell, Beverly Hills Public Library.

*State Nominators*, Elaine Adams, Allan Hancock Foundation Library, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Katherine Ball, State Teachers Library, Santa Barbara; Evelyn Cooper, Glendale Public Library; Evelwyn F. Gordon, San Diego Public Library; Elizabeth Hickenlooper, Alhambra Public Library; Eleanor Homer, Pasadena Junior College Library; Alice Humiston, University of California at Los Angeles Library; David O. Kelley, George Pepperdine College Library, Los Angeles; Olive Ryder, Los Angeles County Public Library.

The Southern District consists of the following counties: Imperial, Inyo, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.

#### Yosemite District

*President*, Bessie Silverthorn, Stanislaus County Free Library and McHenry Public Library, Modesto.

*Vice-President and President Elect*, Mrs. Margaret Van Dussen, Fresno County Free Library.

*Secretary*, Kathryn Thornburg, McHenry Public Library, Modesto.

*State Nominators*, E. Ben Evans, Kern County Union High School and Junior College Libraries, Bakersfield; Mrs. Tempie S. Robinson, Hanford Public Library.

The Yosemite District consists of the following counties: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne.

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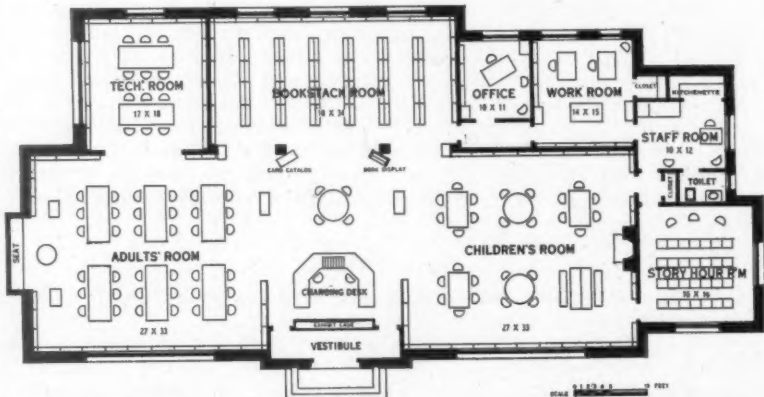
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## MINORITIES IN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page 51)

Self-interest, of the narrowest and crassest variety, should dictate the necessity of doing what allegiance to our traditions should make a pleasure, namely, the abolition of all discriminations based upon race, creed, or color. If a market is to be found for the products of our newly acquired industrial plant, that market is in the Pacific—in the Pacific and in Latin-America. Our whole future, in fact, lies in the Pacific.

In a great speech delivered at Ventura on May 9th, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt, —one Roosevelt I can quote without being accused of partisanship,—said: "When I come here to California, I am not in the West: I am West of the West. I am in California." California needs to regain a sense of its great destiny; it needs to reacquire this feeling

that it is West of the West,—that it is part of the Pacific World. Sensing the direction in which its real destiny lies, Californians can never revert to those discredited patterns of prejudice and bigotry which belong to the past and which, today, are so sharply at variance with its own interests, its peculiar spirit, its unique place in the world, its future.

---

Evalyn Peat has been granted a duration leave of absence from the Napa County Librarianship so that she may serve as Assistant Librarian at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland. Margaret Klausner will be Acting Librarian of the Napa County Library for this period. Esther Schuerman, in turn has been promoted to serve in Miss Klausner's former position as head of the Reference Department, Sacramento Public Library.

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## BOMBS AND BOOKS

(Continued from page 52)

equipment, or organization, but it is a streamlined collection chosen for a specific purpose and used with energy and vision by an enthusiastic staff composed chiefly of young Americans under the direction of Dr. Richard H. Heindel, who likes to think of the A.L.L. as a service rather than a place. In the two years of the library's existence, the space has been increased from two rooms to five and the staff from an original five to fourteen. The collection now comprises more than 6000 volumes, 12,000 pamphlets and 600 periodicals. The material from home pours in constantly by air mail, diplomatic pouch and freight shipment. Much of it has unique value as the first or only copy in London owing to the current difficulties of importation.

Every piece of incoming material is examined by the director and a special British assistant for the purpose of deciding what persons in London first need

this information. At what point will it have the widest diffusion power? Thus, parallel to the stream of questions cited above, and without always waiting for its clientele to come seeking knowledge this Information Library sends forth its material to probable centers of usefulness. This service is fundamental to the philosophy underlying its establishment as one of the outposts of the Office of War Information in the British commonwealth, a philosophy which is, in the words of its director, "that we lay before a free nation what a free nation is thinking, doing, and writing".

Fred M. Stephen has gone to Reno as Librarian of the Washoe County Library of Nevada. Mr. Stephen has recently been engaged in war work. Most of his library experience was in Roseville, California.

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To fill vacancies in the State Library, the State Personnel Board will hold the following examinations early in 1945: January 11, Junior Librarian, salary range \$165 - \$205; February 3, Senior Government Documents Librarian, salary range \$185 - \$225. For further information, please address Miss Mabel R. Gillis, State Librarian, California State Library, Sacramento 9, or State Personnel Board, Sacramento.

As a result of a civil service examination, Marie Bruguere was promoted from her position of Senior Librarian in the Alameda County Library to become Chief Assistant Librarian on October first. She succeeds Jean D. Baird, retired. Before going to the County Library in 1941 Miss Bruguere had been an assistant in the Reference Department, Oakland Public Library, for more than nine years.

Goodman Public Library, Napa, is building up a fine collection of California as reference material that has been given in memory of Napa men who died in the service of the country. Formal presentation of the first group of books was made in September by Murr-Bush Auxiliary, No. 1928, Veterans of Foreign Wars. City Librarian Ella Pimentel is proud of this worthy project of dedicating fine books to public use in memory of men who have gone from that community.

The idea of giving books to the Hemet Public Library as a memorial for a person who has passed on, instead of sending flowers to the funeral service, is reported to be growing in favor there. Mr. and Mrs. David K. White donated the books belonging to their daughter, Katherine, and several individuals have given books in memory of Mrs. John B. Weston and Jack Hopkins. A special memorial bookplate will be placed in each volume.

The City of Vallejo has been granted a priority by W.P.B. for construction of a branch library building in South Vallejo. About \$9000 is available in the current city budget for construction. The building is to be of Normandy type architecture, wood frame and stucco, to cover approximately 1400 square feet at Fourth and Lemon Streets.

L. Gertrude Doyle, Librarian of the Vallejo Public Library for nearly 47 years, is retiring November 18, 1944. Her successor is to be appointed by the Board soon.

# COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, 1944-45

California State Documents Committee. Jerome K. Wilcox, Associate Librarian, University of California Library, Berkeley, *chairman*.

Committee on Larger Units of Service. Thelma Reid, Field Representative, California State Library, Sacramento, *chairman*.

Education for Librarianship Committee. E. Ben Evans, Librarian, Kern County Union High School and Junior College, Bakersfield, *chairman*.

Intellectual Freedom Committee. Helen E. Haines, 1175 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena, *chairman*.

Membership Committee. Eleanor Wilson, Librarian, Kern County, Bakersfield, *chairman*.

Publications Committee. Marion Horton, Librarian, Library and Textbook Section, 1205 West Pico Street, Los Angeles 15, *chairman*.

Regional Co-operation Committee. John D. Henderson, Assistant Librarian, Los Angeles County Public Library, Los Angeles, *chairman*.

Resolutions Committee. Margaret V. Girdner, Supervisor, Bureau of Texts and Libraries, San Francisco Public Schools, San Francisco, *chairman*.

A complete list of the chairmen and members of the committees will be published in the March *Bulletin*.

D. Florence Montfort retired at the end of October as Senior Documents Librarian in the California State Library. She was married on October 28 to Clarence Kromer of Sacramento. John S. Gildersleeve was promoted Supervising Order Librarian in the State Library October first when Auguste Frugé resigned the post. Mr. Frugé is now assistant manager of the University of California Press, Berkeley.

Joseph A. Belloli recently completed his assignment to organize library service for the Vallejo Housing Authority's federal projects and has gone into private business in San Jose, turning his hand from librarianship to automobile servicing.

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Mrs. Hattie McConnaughey, head cataloger in the Claremont-Pomona-Scripps Colleges joint cataloging department since 1923, has retired for travel and work in various book interests. Her place at Claremont is taken by Robert F. Teare, University of California Library School '37, formerly assistant cataloger.

Jean Baird, Chief assistant librarian, Alameda County Library, retired October first, after 34 years in that position. She recalls her first library work as a Sunday substitute at one dollar per Sunday in the Fresno library, where she soon became an assistant and later the librarian. There she recruited Sarah McCardle as her assistant, who later became her successor. In 1910 Miss Baird came to Oakland as chief assistant to Mary Barnby who was establishing

Alameda County branch libraries, then under contract with the Oakland Public Library. Her work has been marked by tolerance, understanding and a receptiveness to new ideas.

The Benicia Arsenal collects newspapers, magazines and paper bound books, then uses such donated reading matter in place of cardboard as packing material for ordnance supplies and equipment shipped overseas in boxes. We read in *Pacific Factory* that "Heretofore, shredded paper or new cardboard was used, which, when unpacked overseas, only made a mess. By using magazines and newspapers, and sometimes paper bound books, the expense of buying packing material in the critical paper market is saved and a small library is made available in each shipment to overseas bases where the material is unpacked."

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# MICROPHOTOGRAPHY IN CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES

(Continued from page 54)

cess, and the sheets may be stored like books—10,000 printed pages where a hundred used to stand. It has most of the advantages of printed material and a few of its drawbacks. If you want a single copy of something which is not already in microprint, unless you can enlist a number of other individuals in the project, you just can't have it in this form. And in its present state it is not suited to the reproduction of extra-large format, certainly not to projecting complete newspaper pages. The Readex Microprint Corporation is, however, doing some fine, appropriate work with this process.

Within a few years libraries in the state will generally adopt some type of micro-reproduction program. Only large institutions are likely to install big-time, commercial copying equipment, or have any need for it—though any other library with sufficient need and available personnel could set up an efficient, working laboratory with semi-automatic camera for something under a thousand dollars. Reading machines will multiply rapidly when they again become available. Right now war-time priorities are required, but the restrictions are already slackening. There will probably be new apparatus after the war, certainly there will be more of it, and cheaper, perhaps, if sales and competition are high. But when you buy, consider what service the apparatus is expected to perform and choose accordingly; for newspaper work nothing but highest quality, precision equipment, capable of great reduction or enlargement will do.

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Xenophon P. Smith reports that several volumes of the Century magazine are available without charge to libraries that can make use of them. They are

v.23 ns. v.1 Nov 1881 to Apr 1882

v.31 ns v.9 Nov 1885 to Apr 1886

vols33-42, ns 11-20 Nov 1886 to Oct 1891

vols.45-46, ns 23-24 Nov 1892 to Oct 1893

Requests should be addressed to the Service Command Librarian, Ninth Service Command Library Depot, Building No. 640, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

The University of California Library in Berkeley has the following publications available for the cost of transportation: Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada.

Supplement January 1925-June 1931  
(3 copies)

Supplement July 1931-December 1932  
(3 copies)

Library service at army posts and hospitals in California is adjusted constantly to meet current needs, with consequent shifting of personnel. Dorothy Moulton was transferred to Nevada when Camp Kohler closed down, but is returning to Sacramento now to work in the Reference Section of the State Library. The NSC Special Training Center at Camp McQuaide has become only a branch of the main Post Library and Helen M. Compton has transferred from it to Fort MacArthur Post Library, San Pedro. Since the Station Hospital Library at Camp Callan also is only a branch now, Mary S. Hestwood has moved to the Service Club Library at Camp Stoneman.

Lucy M. Rush is Post Librarian at Camp John T. Knight, Oakland; Gloria M. Webster at the Regional Hospital Library, Hammer Field; Mrs. Margaret Y. Rodriguez at Fort Winfield Scott Post Library; Mrs. Margaret N. Miller at Service Club Library No. 2, Camp Roberts. Mrs. Elizabeth Bock has joined the staff of the Ninth Service Command Library Depot, Presidio of San Francisco.

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